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BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS

Literaturæ, Heraldicæ præcipuè, necnon Historicæ, admodum studiosis, sequens Tractatus, cui Titulus, Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam, *obnixè recommendatur per*

Gulielmum Dugdale, *Eq. Aur. Principalem Armorum Regem, cognomento* Garter.

Hen. S. George, *Eq. Aur. Clarenceux Regem Armorum.*

Tho. S. George, *Eq. Aur. Norroy Regem Armorum.*

Eliam Ashmole *Armig.* *

* *Quem, Tractatus* Ordinis Geòrgiani Anglicani (*vulgò* Garteriani *dicti*) *apud Europêos æterno nomine beavit, & qui non ita pridem fuit Fecialis Windsorienſis.*

INTRODUCTIO
AD
Latinam Blaſoniam.
AN
Eſſay to a more Correct
BLASON
In Latine than formerly hath been uſed.

COLLECTED

Out of Approved Modern Authors, and deſcribing the Arms of all the Kingdoms of *Europe*, and of many of the greateſt Princes and Potentates thereof: Together with many other Illuſtrious and Ancient Houſes both of *England* and other Countries.

No Work of this Nature extant in our Engliſh Tongue, nor *(abſit gloriari)* of its Method and Circumſtances in any Foreign Language whatſoever.

Authore *JOHANNE GIBBONO Armorum* Servulo, quem à *Mantelio* dicunt *Cæruleo.*

LONDON,

Printed by *J. M.* for the Author, and are to be ſold by *J. Crump* at the *Three Bibles* in S. *Pauls* Church-yard; by *B. Billingſley* at the *Printing-preſs* in *Cornhill* near the Royal Exchange; and by *A. Churchill* at the *Black Swan* in *Ave-Mary* Lane. 1682.

Bayerische
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München

NObiliſſimo ac Honoratiſſimo Domino Domino Roberto Comiti Ailesburienſi, Comiti Elghinenſi, Vicecomiti Bruce de Ampthill, Baroni Bruce de Whorlton, de Skelton, & de Kinloſſe, Regiæ Majeſtati à Secretioribus Conſiliis, in Comitatibus cùm Bedfordiâ, tum Huntingtoniâ Regis Locumtenenti, Ingenuarum Artium Fautori, Cultori Summo; Rei Heraldicæ & Genealogicæ Genio Tutelari, necnon (Rege ita ſtatuente) ſub Illuſtriſſimo Principe Henrico Duce Norfolciæ, &c. per totam Angliam Vicecomiti Mareſchallo: Hos ſuos parvulos conatus, ut exile quidem, at devotum tamen perpetuæ obſervantiæ, & maximi obſequii Teſtimonium D. D. D.

Indigniſſimus Humillimus Servulus,

Johannes Gibbon.

THE PREFACE.

ARMS *are the Rewards of meritorious Deeds, whether* Military *or* Civil: *which Deeds, as our* Engliſh Homer *well obſerves,*

——Soon dye, however nobly done.

But the Rewards *are laſting, out-living the* Actors, *and in their Honorary* Symbols, *continually from Age to Age accompanying and dignifying their Deſcendents.*

Latine *is that uſeful and univerſal Language, whereby the Learned of* Europe *have (of long time) and yet do, convey their Knowledge and Intelligence one to another. My buſineſs then, in this enſuing Treatiſe, hath been to endeavour (out of approved modern Authors) a more correct* Latine Blaſon *than our ancient Engliſh Maſters (whom we wholly follow) have exhibited in their publiſhed Inſtructions. Learned* Camden *(who addicted himſelf to* Heraldry *in his latter years) was ſo out of conceit with their Terms (being for the moſt part barbarous) that in his Patents (which were always* Latine*) when he came to the Deſcription of the Arms themſelves, he made it* French. *And in his* Britannia, *where he now and then mentions a Coat, he follows a Stile and Method of his own. From him,* Chifflетius, *and* Vredus *(a Learned Civilian) I principally (though not wholly) have had my helps, and their particular Blaſons I have annext at the end of my* Alphabetical *Heads: where they are wanting (for they meddle no further, than as the Diſcourſe they are upon, occaſions the mention of an* Armorial *Bearing) I have* (quoad potui) *ſupplied my ſelf: And verily (as to the main) have done ſo much, that the moſt material and uſual Terms are not omitted, but handled. My deſire being, That henceforth ſuch as record and publiſh to the World (in the*

foreſaid

foresaid general Tongue) the Heroick Acts of men, will be pleased also to describe (in the same) the Symbolical Rewards *deservedly given to their* Virtues; *such* Descriptions *being to the* impressed Shield, *as the faculty of Speech allowed to a Picture, and, taken both together, are at this day the usual means of transferring the memory of Merit to Posterity, according to the Definition of* Blason *it self*; Quæ quidem est recitatio, vel commemoratio alicujus Virtutis, & quempiam sub quibusdam signis abundè & verè laudare, aut Decôrum dicere, *as* Ferne. *Heretofore this continuing of Fame and Renown was effected by* Statues *erected in Publick places: But as* Budæus *says*, His relictis, posteriora tempora, Insignia Gentilitia habuerunt quæ Arma vulgò vocantur; quæ ipsa quoque Virtutis præmia fuerunt, & rerum præclarè gestarum décora. *These Statues gave place to Arms: The first being discontinued, the latter came up in their room; and therefore of greater moment than this unworthy Age makes account of, and by no means to be slighted or little set by, being the Rewards of Virtue, and a visible commemoration of* Things *nobly done, &c.*

Gerard Leigh *calls his Treatise of* Heraldry, The Accedence of Armory; *and the Book which initiates our* English *Youth into* Latine, *we commonly call the* Accedence: *But the true Title is*, A short Introduction of Grammar *(which I conceive had been better* To Grammar.) *Hence I borrow my compellation to this present* Essay *of mine.*

I know a private School-master in Suffolk *that instructs his Scholars in this Science; were it generally put in use, the effect would be this: Such as are designed for* Ecclesiasticks *would retain a* Genius *to* Armory *(which I may truly say, is the Handmaid to the Love of Antiquity) and so consequently be curious in preserving the memorial of Monumental Inscriptions and* Arms, *which adorn the Churches of their* Incumbencies. *And this perhaps not (privately) for their own use, but in the publick Church-book, which usage had it begun* 30 H. 8. *(when Church Register was instituted) the memory of many worthy Things of this nature had been happily preserved, in reference to which we are now greatly at a loss.*

I have before been so bold as to say, That the most material Terms are not omitted, but handled. Perhaps a curious Observer may object, In Letter B *Buckles are omitted, in Letter* C *Chaplets,* &c. *Essentials so noble and significant, as* Gerard Leigh, *fol.* 95. *B.* (1 Macchab. 10. 89.) Virg. Æn. lib. 4. *speaking of* Dido's *Apparel, will have the first*; Heylins *Geography in the Arms of* Saxony, Leigh *again, fol.* 37. *and Mr.* Aſhm. *Garter, pag.* 657. *will have the last to be. My Answer is, These are not obscure or rare Things, peculiar as it were to* Heraldry; *but so usual with Latine Authors, as need no place here, where my design is only for such Terms as are mainly proper to that Art: Yet is not the Object or left without these two* Blasons; *the first he finds in the fifth of* Camdens, *the second in that of* Emmanuel *Colledge.*

Secondly, it may be objected, Why I have not Cuts for every Title (Oculis commissa fidelibus— Segniùs irritant animos aliter, *as* Horace *phrases it in his* Ars Poetica) *I answer, It would have much augmented the Charge: And again my design supposes, That he that would learn a Latine Blason, wants not so much the* Art *as the* Language *(hath the most usual Forms and Ideas ready in his head.) Besides, what he finds not in the very Title, he hath elsewhere exhibited; or else so plainly described, as needs it not. For the first sort you have* party per Bend, pag. 37. Billets 106. Bordure 30. Estoile 27. per Fes, pag. 55. *imagining the Palar line taken away.* Fitchy 72. Fleury 73. Gardant, p. 35, & 157. Indented 62. a Label, p. 153. a Martlet, p. 153. per Pale, p. 16. Pastant 35. Pometté 81. a Quarter 55. *the first in* Vere's *Coat.* Raguled, p. 82. per Saltire 59. *making the* Saltire *only with single Lines.* Undy *or* Waby *is represented in the* Star 27. *As to the second, you have a* Bar *and* Barry, *a* Baton *and* Bendy, Cheveronny, Compone *or* Gobone, Contercompone *or* Contergobone, Couchant, Couped, Displayed, Hauriant, Passoned, Regardant, Tripping, *so fully described, or so obvious, that there needed no ocular representation. And for* in Bend, in Chief, in Cross, in Fesse, in Pale, in Saltire, *it imports no otherwise than things so placed, as to represent those Ordinaries by their Position, as*

Leigh,

Leigh, *fol.* 87, 88. *which are either conjoyned or disjoyned (especially in* Pallets, Fusils, Lozenges, Annulets, Roundles, &c.) *which* conjunctim *or* disjunctim *fitly distinguishes. For* Carbuncle *I have no excuse,* Anglus ergo (quicunque) Lector, apud me infaustior est, quàm Gallus iste Æsopianus; namq; in hoc meo stercorario gemmam carbunculum non inveniet.

I have not so precisely tyed my self to my Text, but that I have made some digressions, and those perhaps upon occasion not unworthy of Remark, as pag. 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 20, 33, 34, 35, 40, 47, 49, 57, 59, 67, 73, 82, 86, 92, 93, 107, 120, 123, 128, 137, 138, 139, 150, 152, 154, 155, 156, 160, 163.

The ensuing Treatise consists in two Parts: The first being Alphabetical Heads *and* Titles *relating to the* Essentials *of* Heraldry; *The other certain select* Bearings. *The Order and Method used in which last are delivered in a short Prological Information immediately preceding the Blasons of* Camden.

Pag. 88. *you have an Alphabet of those Names, whose Arms occur Blasoned under the foresaid Heads and Titles. As for those of* Camden, Chiffletius, Vredus, *&c. they are done to your hand. Now all along after* pag. 88. *you have now and then a Blason; an Index of which Blasons you have at the very end after the* Generalis Index Nominum: *and my request is, you would be pleased to look over the* Errata *and* Addenda, *if I give no other reason for it than this,* Quod præmonitus præmunitus, &c. *But do it especially for the sake of the last.*

Heraldi-

Heraldical Authors quoted by me in this Treatiſe.

Book of St. Albans.
Antiq. Eccleſ. Brit.
Aſhmole's *Garter.*
Bara's *Blaſon.*
Bartholus *his Tractatus de Inſignibus.*
Boſwels *Heraldry.*
Brooks *Catalogue of Honour.*
Bucks *third Univerſity.*
Camdeni *Britannia.*
Chaſſaneus *de Gloria Mundi.*
Chiffletius.
Dugd. *Warw.*
Elements of Armory.
De l'Eſpinoy *Viſc. of* Therouen *his Recerches of the Nobility of* Flanders.
Favines *Theatre of Honour.*
Fernes *Glory of Generoſity.*
Fullers *Worthies.*
Guillims *Diſplay.*
Leighs *Accedence.*
Morgans *Sphere of Gentry.*
Onuphrius.
Peacham.
Petra Sancta *his Teſſeræ Gentilitiæ.*
Pratique des Armoiries.
Promptuaire Armorial.
Sibmachers *Cuts.*
Spilmans *Aſpilogia.*
Treſor Heraldique.
Trophée d'Armes.
Vale Royal.
De Vargas *de la Nobleza d'Eſpagne.*
Uptons *Manuſcript.*
Vredus *Genealogia & Sigilla Comitum Flandriæ.*
Yorks *Union of Honour.*

If any man object againſt my calling *Antiq. Eccleſ. Brit.* Mr. *Aſhmoles* Garter, Sir *W. Dugd. Warw. Bucks* third Univerſity, *Fullers* Worthies, *Vale Royal*, *Onuphrius*, the Works of Heraldical Authors, their frequent mentioning of Armorial Bearings ſhall excuſe me: And I avow, the Coats exhibited in the 2d 3d 5th and 6th Authors being well underſtood, are able to make any man an excellent Blaſoner. Now as for other Authors, I quote many of all ſorts; but I deem them not altogether ſo neceſſary for Catalogical inſertion.

Errata,

Errata, ſed præcipuè Addenda.

MAN that is ſo prone to Errour *(humanum eſt errare)* is moſt of all unhappy, when he falls into the hands of *Printers*, who either by a curſed Fate, or rather haſty Careleſneſs, add to his Errours imputation. Upon his *Royal Highneſſes* Return from the *Low Countries*, I publiſhed a little Eſſay of mine, whoſe Title ſhould have been, *Dux bonis Ominibus appellens*, or *The Swans Welcome*, they made it *Dux bonis omnibus appellans*, altering quite the ſenſe, and making me guilty of falſe *Latine* beſide. I'le omit abundance of its *Errata*, and mention only that at the very end and cloſe; where ſpeaking of the Gentlemen of the *Artilleries* Invitation (to welcome the *Duke*) I call it an *Auſpicious* one: But Mr. *N. T.* prints it a Suſpicious one, as if the worthy Inviters had rendred themſelves ſuſpicious to their Fellow-Citizens, as too too forward, *&c.* Or elſe, as if his Royal Highneſs ſuſpected it as a meer formal, outſide (not Cordial) Addreſs. This Suſpicious, *&c.* may ſeem a frail Printers ſlip to ſome; but others who know Mr. *N. T.* very well, acknowledge him no Fool, but rather that the other Contagion hath exceedingly tainted him, and ſo vigorouſly conjecture, That that Party (whoſe *Banner* and *Symbol*, &c. I have blaſoned *pag.* 165.) being at that time very High, and he jealous of his own Security, did it on purpoſe to curry favour with them: if ſo, *Anathema ſit talis Judas.* But to the matter in hand.

Pag. 2. *line* the laſt ſave one, read *duabus* for *duobus*. *Pag.* 3. *lin.* 9. ſhould have been a full point at *faſciatum*. And I ſhall deſire the Reader where-ever a *Period* or *Parentheſis* is wanting, to ſupply that defect himſelf, but eſpecially the *period* with a Crotchet thus]. *Ibid. line* laſt ſave two, read *Arms* for *Terms*. *Pag.* 6. under Title Party per Bend dexter wants a full point or period at *bipartitum*. *Pag.* 7. what is wanting for the better underſtanding of Billets is ſupplied in *Nivernium*, *pag.* 106. *Ibid.* Title Bozdure, after *Stuarts* Arms ſhould have come in *aliàs Daubignics.*

Daubignies. *Pag.* 8. *lin.* 16. of Title Cabocheð, after theſe words, *That Blaſon will not do ſo well*, was omitted, *for faces cannot be ſaid to have horns.* *Pag.* 11. *lin.* 11. read *atroueſadas* for *atroneſadas*, and the laſt line of all wants a grave Accent upon the laſt Syllable of ſemé. *Pag.* 13. Title Cheberon, *l.* 11. wants a Comma at *Roſas.* *Pag.* 15. *l.* 15. ſhould have been a full point at Anjou, and *lin.* 17. a Break at St. Pol. *Pag.* 24. the Bend not the Field ſhould have been Ermine in the *Cut.* *Pag.* 25. what is wanting for the better underſtanding of Eſtoils, is ſupplied in Tilli, *pag.* 113. *Pag.* 27. *paragr.* 3. read rather Flanche than Flanque, and line the laſt ſave four read *theſe* for *their.* *Pag.* 31. Title Fuſilly read *Kings* for *Knights.* *Pag.* 32. the laſt Guirony *Scutcheon* ſhould have been placed firſt, as being the more uſual and firſt treated of. *Pag.* 35. *lin.* 11. read Piles for piled. *Pag.* 37. *lin.* 4. a *period* or full ſtop ſhould have been at 330. that Page relating to *larmes d'or*, and 331. only to what follows. *Pag.* 38. in the *Cut*; the Ingrailments not rounded inward, or ſemicircular enough, and what is wanting for the full explaining of Indented, is ſupplied in *Vuerhout*, *pag.* 125. *Pag.* 39. in the *Cut*, the Inveckments not carried out, emboſſed or gibbous enough. *Pag.* 44. Title Manche after *olim Quarton*, was omitted now Lord *Wharton*, and at the end ſhould have been added, or inſtead of *Manica*, you may uſe *Brachiale*, of which I have given further hint, *pag.* 136. *Pag.* 47. after *Forteſcues Motto* ſhould have come in *Eſcudamours (Scuto amoris Divini.)* *Pag.* 55. *l.* 14. for *Radiis plena* read *Radiis plana*, plain in its Rays oppoſed to *undulata Radiis.* The Latine Verſe tells us, *Sæpe creat magnas ſcintilla minutula flammas*, and *e* for *a* hath made a wonderful change in the ſenſe here. *Pag.* 113. you may learn that *Stars* (at the leaſt) are to have five points, and hardly to exceed ſixteen. Now this *plena radiis* would hint to any man, That the Star here blaſoned, had as many Rays as poſſibly it could be made withal (even thirty two, or *ſans nombre*) when indeed it hath as few as may be allowed. *Pag.* 62. Title Double Treſſure, *lin.* 5. for *their* Arms read *theſe*, and an Accent ſhould have been placed

on

on the laſt Syllables of Trianglé Contretrianglé. *Pag.* 63. Title Tripping for *incidens* read *incedens*, here *i* for *e* hath made ſtrange alteration too (ſuch as *Heylin* tells us of in the Caſe of the *Lantgrave* of *Heſſen*) as if ſtumbling and falling: To trip like a Doe expreſſes a comely Trot or Gate. I confeſs *Tripping* is ſometimes taken for *Stumbling*, and ſo *incidens* might do much better than *N. T.* his *Suſpicious* for *Auſpicious*; but here in this ſenſe it muſt be *incedens*. *Pag.* 65. no Grave upon Toyce, it's but one Syllable. *Pag.* 77. read *flames* for *flammes*. *Pag.* 82. after *Nodis gravatum robur* was omitted, which *Dugd.* Warwick-ſhire, *pag.* 298. excellently illuſtrates, ſpeaking of *Morvidus* Earl of Warwick. *Pag.* 86. *lin.* 4. omitted a ſecond advice of *Leigh* (*fol.* 69. *B.*) of naming things twice in *Blaſon*. *Pag.* 87. line laſt ſave five, for *which* read *whether*. *Pag.* 91. *lin.* 1. for *Allesburii* read *Ailesburii*. *Pag.* 97. after *Rocheford* was omitted *Barones de Scales* (*ſive de Scalariis*) *quorum Scutum ſanguineum erat ſex Conchyliis argenteis ornatum*. *Pag.* 107. *lin.* 7. for old Latine, ſaying, read Latine ſaying, or Phraſe. *Pag.* 108. Blaſon of *Thyrol*. *lin.* 4. read Feſant, Iſſant or Iſſuant. *Pag.* 110. in *Bar*, *Tergis obverſis* ſhould have been in *Parentheſis*. *Pag.* 111. in *Boſnia* for Port read part. *Pag.* 112. in *Brandenbourgh* for *palarum* read *alarum*. *Ibid.* Burgaw ſhould have been Engliſhed Bendy ſiniſter, and a ſtop ſhould have been made at Dy, not at Pale. *Pag.* 113. *paragr.* 5. for Maur read Baur. *Pag.* 117. *paragr.* 3. you have an inſtance of *Scutum in tres palos diviſum*. The French term this, *Tiercé en pal*; and thus are the Arms of *Lincoln*-Colledge, *Brazen-Noſe*-Colledge, and *Corpus Chriſti* in Oxford. And this may alſo be expreſſed by a Mathematical Blaſon, *Scutum duobus perpendiculis in tres palares areas conformatum*. *Pag.* 136. *lin.* 1. for *è corpore* read *à corpore*. *Pag.* 137. Title *St. Catharines Hoſpital* after this word *inhabitatæ* ſhould have been added *ubi*, *hoc inſtante Jan.* 24. $16\frac{81}{82}$ *degi* 17 *annos*, *demptis* 14 *diebus*. To my quotation, *pag.* 152. of *Prov.* 25. 11. might be added that of *Pſal.* 68. 13. *Alæ columbæ*, *deargentatæ*, *& plumæ dorſi ejus deauratæ*. *Pag.* 159. *lin.* laſt *cap.* 16. ſhould be only *C.* 16. a literal diſtinction of

of a Book. *Pag.* 164. *lin.* 7. read *adornata* for *adornatæ*, and line last save one read *præ nonâ* for *præ novâ*. *Pag.* 165. *lin.* 6. *fœlicis* should have begun with a Capital letter.

Cùm fortuitò acciderit, ut paginæ aliquæ prælimina-res supervacarent, æquum putavi has ipsas dignari Scutis Gentilitiis descriptis, Illustrissimorum, Honoratissimorum, Amplissimorum Herôum, Regiæ Majestati, in Sanctioribus Secretioribusq; Consiliis fidissimè, prudentissimè assistentium.

ILlustrissimus Princeps Rupertus *Dux* Cumbriæ gerit *in Scuto nigro Leonem erectum aureum, Falculis & Coronâ rubris:* Sab. a Lyon rampant Dz, armed and crowned Gul.

Gulielmus *Dominus Archiepiscopus* Cantuariæ, *Primas & Metropolitanus totius* Angliæ; *Scutum argenteum, ternis crucibus Coccineis* (versus extremitates suas) *patulis, in Trigono positis, ornatum; interposito coloris ejusdem Tigno, totidem Merulis albicantibus impresso:* Arg. upon a Cheveron between three Crosses pate (*aliàs* formie) Gul. three Partelets of the first.

Heneagius *Comes* Nottinghamiæ, &c. *Summus* Angliæ *Cancellarius; In Scuto argenteo, Cantherium (sive Tignum) nigrum, inter tres Gryphos* (allevatis alis) *gradientes, ejusdem coloris, interpositum:* Arg. a Cheveron between three Gryphons passant Segreant Sab. *(cum idonea differentia.)*

Johannes *Comes* Radnoriæ *(Concilii Præses)* huic pro Insignibus, *Parma cyanea, tribus Stellis (sex radiorum Undatorum) aureis, in Triquetro fixis, illustrata; summitate Parmæ itidem aureâ & undatâ:* Bl. three Escoits of six points, and a Chief wavy Dz.

Arthurus *Comes Insulæ* Monæ *sive* Deusdum *(Custos Privi Sigilli)* portat *Palos sex (argenteos vicissim & cæruleos) Taniâ rubrâ diagonali superinductâ:* Palp of six Arg. and Bl. a Bend Gul.

Christophorus *Dux* Albemarliæ, *In Clypeo sanguineo Trabem dupexam (Chevernum quam vocant) argenteam inter tria Leonum capita (collum lacera) coloris ejusdem* prætendit: Gul. a Cheveron between three Lyons heads erased Arg.

Henricus *Dux* Nobi Cassri (pete Symbolum à *pag.* 8.)

Johannes *Dux* Lauderdaliæ; *In Scuto aureo Leonem erectum sanguineum, cui caput (infra humeros) & cætera membra, à corpore sunt resciſſa (tam tenui tamen spatio disjuncta, ut Leo integram retinet formam) hæc intra limbum duplicem cyaneum, utrinq; liliatum:* Dz, a Lyon rampant Gul. dismembred, &c. within a double Tressure counterfleury Bl.

Jacobus

Jacobus *Dux* Dʒmondiæ; *Scutum aureum, cujus area summa (seu capitalis) est cyanea & denticulata:* Dz, a Chief indented Bl. *Morganus* in sua *Sphæra Generosa*, *lib.* 1. *pag.* 16. novum & futilem hæc Insignia describendi modum usurpat, mittens ita principalem Ordinarium, & peccans contra Artis Heraldicæ regulas, quæ supponit omnes partitiones esse æquales (sic exprimit per Chief indented Bl. Dz.)

Carolus *Marchio* Uintontiæ; *In Parma nigra, tres Enses argenteos (cuspidibus deorsùm) & coeuntibus* positione suâ *Triquetrum* referentes, *& quibus aurea manubria:* Sab. three Swozds points in pile Arg. Hilts Dz.

Henricus *Marchio* Uigozniæ; *Scutum in quaternas, per perpendiculum & diametrum distinctum partes, prima & ultima est* Galliæ, *secunda & tertia* Angliæ; *intra limbum argenti & cyani ductu areolatum:* Quarterly France and England a bozdure Gobone Arg. and Bl.

Henricus *Comes* Arlingroniæ *(Hospitii Regis Dominus Camerarius)* habes *pag.* 41. suum Scutum Gentilitium.

Albericus *Comes* Dxoniæ. Vide *pag.* 55.

Johannes *Comes* Aquæ-pontensis (vulgò Bzidgewater) *In Clypeo candido, Leonem erectum minlatum, inter trium Faculorum ferra nigricantia; limbo ejusdem coloris (in Semilunulas operato) circumducto:* Arg. a Lpon rampant Gul. between three Pheons Sab. a Bozdure ingrailed of the same.

Philippus *Comes* Campi-Castrensis (vulgò *Chesterfield) Scutum in quatuor partes (argenteas, muris Armenii maculis respersas, vicissim & rubras) lineis ad crucis modum ductis subdivisum:* Quarterly Erm. and Gul.

Henricus *Comes* Clarendoniæ, *pag.* 44.

Johannes *Comes* Bathoniæ, *pag.* 57.

Gulielmus *Comes* Agri Crabenensis; *In Parma argentea, Fasciam inter sex Cruciculas Brachiatas (abs umbilico spiculatas) è minio, collocatam:* Arg. a Fesse between six Crosses crossed fitchy Gul.

Robertus *Comes* Allesburiæ, &c. *In Scuto aureo Crucem Sancti Andreæ sanguineam; summum Scuti spatium ejusdem est coloris, & quadrâ angulari dextrâ candida (quam insignit Leo erectus cyaneus) impressum:* Dz a Saltire and Chief Gul. a Canton Arg. on that a Lpon rampant Bl.

Georgius *Comes* Halifaxiæ; *In Scuto argenteo aream diagonalem nigram tribus Palladis avibus metalli primi depictam:* Arg. on a bend Sab. three Minerva's birds of the first.

Edovardus *Comes* Conobii; *In Clypeo pullo, Taeniam obliquam argenteam, tribus Rosis impressam rubeis, & duabus hinc inde Taeniolis itidem argenteis comitatam:* Sab. on a bend cotised Arg. three Boles Gul.

Thomas *Vicecomes* Falco-montensis (vulgò Falconbergh) *pag.* 51.

Laurentius *Vicecomes* Hide, *pag.* 44.

Daniel Dominus *Finch*, præfati Cancellarii Hæres apparens & præsumptivus (Dictiones illæ unam eandemq; rem significant apud Gallos cùm Historicos tum Jurisconsultos, ut in Unione mea Dissidentium sat satisq; comprobavi) portat ut pater cum filiali differentia.

Henricus

Henricus *Dominus Episcopus* Londinensis; *In Scuto nigro Leonem aureum (obverso ore) inter tres Galeas clausas argenteas incedentem:* Sab. a Lyon passant gardant Or, betwæn thræ Helmets closed Arg.

Franciscus North *Miles, Com. Placit. Dominus Justitiarius; In Parma cyanea, Leonem gradientem fulvum, inter tria Lilia albicantia interpositum:* Bl. a Lion passant Or, betwæn thræ Fleurs de Lys Arg.

Henricus Coventry *Armiger*, &c. *(ut pag. 19.)* cum justo discrimine.

Leolinus Jenkins *Eques Auratus, Principalis Regni Secretarius; In Scuto candido tres miniatos Gallos (rostris & cruribus aureis) in triangulo positos (aliter Scutum candidum ternis Solis avibus, &c. angulatum)* Arg. thræ Cocks Gul. beaked and membred Or.

Robertus Carre *Hæreditarius* Angliæ *Baronettus, &c.* gerit *Super Tigno argenteo in parma rubea depicto, tres Stellas nigras, quamlibet quinq; radios planos emittentem:* Gul. on a Cheveron Arg. thræ Mullets Sab.

Johannes Earnly *Eques Auratus*, &c. *In Scuto argenteo Balthæum Humeralem atrum, tribus unicipitibus Aquilulis expansis aureis picturatum:* Arg. on a bend Sab. thræ single Eagles displayed Or.

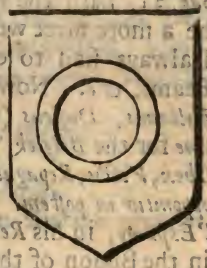
Thomas Chichly *Eques Auratus*, &c. *In Scuto aureo Trabem deflexam rubram inter tria Quinquefolia ejusdem coloris exhibitam:* Or, a Cheveron betwæn three Cinqfoils Gul.

Edoardus Seymour *Armiger*, &c. *(pag. 88.* variè describuntur ejus Insignia.)

Sidneyus Godolphin *Armiger, &c.* ejus Symbola descripsit *Camdenus*, ut *pag. 95.* præsentis libri: (aliter, *In solo Scuti rutilo, Jovis alitem Bicipitem candidam inter tria Lilia ejusdem coloris expansam)* aliter, *Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ avem.*

Introductio

INTRODUCTIO AD Latinam Blasoniam.

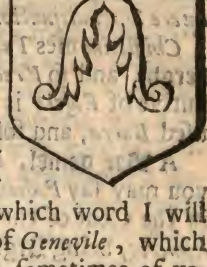


AN Annulet, *Annulus*, as the Book of St. *Albans*; but *Camden* in the Arms of *Vipont* uses *Annellus*.

Armed and Langued, *Chiffletius* uses *Lingua* and *Falculis* in Anglia, Bohemia, Brabantia: and so *Vredus* in Bergh and Dannerk.

Attired. See in Cabuched a word applied to Stags, Bucks, &c.

Barbed and Crested, *Barbula* and *Crista*, *Vredus* in Hennenbergh. The common English word is Wattled, and Combed.



Barnacles: If at any time in Rolls and Alphabets of Arms you meet with this term, you must not apprehend it to be that Fowl which in barbarous Latine they call *Bernicla*, and more properly (from the Greek) *Chenalopex*: A Creature well known in Scotland, yet rarely used in Arms; but an Instrument used by Farriers to curb and command an unruly Horse, and termed *Pastomides*. Using which word I will blason the Coat of the ancient name of *Geneville*, which some very corruptly have stiled *Grenvile*, sometimes of very great account in this Kingdom, and after Lords of Peath in

in Ireland. *Et gestant in area cærulea tres Pastomides aureas porrectè expansas, & alteram alteri impositas; summitate Scuti muris Armenii vellere impressâ, & itidem leone exeunte rubro adornatâ.* Bl. three Dexter-barnacles extended (one above another) Or: on a chief Erm. a Lion issuant Gul. As to the Bird thus called, I never met with it in any Bearing, excepting only of Sir *William Bernake*, a Knight Banneret of Leicestershire, *sub Edw.* 1. *viz.* Argent, a Fesse between three Barnacles Sable, *ex Codice quodam dignissimè descripto.*

A Bar, which is the diminutive of a *Fes*, called by the French *Fasce en devise.* Sir *John Ferne* in his *Lacies Nobility*, *pag.* 31. hath the word *Trabs*; but I should take *Vectis* to be a more meet word; for *Trabs* amongst *Latine* Authors I always find to express the bigger sort of Timber, as Beams, *&c.* Now as for the latter word *Vectis*, *Cornelius Kilianus*, *Dufleus* (a great Etymologist) makes it the *Latine* for the *Belgick* word *Hameyde*: says he, Hamepde *est Obex*, *Vectis*, *Repagulum*, *sive Lignum transversum*, *quod ostiis opponitur in postem.* And this word Hamepde my Lord *De l'Espinoy*, in his *Recherches* of the Nobility of *Flanders*, uses in the Blason of the Arms of the Illustrious Family of the *Vander Hameydes* of Hainault, who take their name from Hamepde, one of the two and twenty Baronies of that Province: which Arms he thus describes, *D'Or à trois* Hamepdes *de Gueuls*, that is, Or, three Hamets Gules, as *Leigh* teaches; but more properly to be called *Bars couppy.* And in Latine thus to be rendred, *Tres miniatos Vectes à latere Scuti disjunctos in solo aureo.*

Chifletius uses *Tænia transversa* in Hungaria and Luxemburgh; and so *Vredius* in *Saxe Modern.* *Fasciola* the Diminutive of *Fascia* is a very good word. The old Blasoners used *Barra*, and for a Barrelet *Barrula.*

A Bar gemel, *Fasciola gemella*, *gemina*, or *geminata*: or you may say *Fasciola duplex.* Such Bars as these are seen in the Coat of the most ancient Family of the Lords *Badlesmeres*, being Arg. a Fesse between two Bars gemels Gul. *Scutum argenteum cum Fascia coccinea, duobus Fasciolis gemellis, ejusdem coloris, hinc inde concomitatâ.* See the Coat in the next page.

Barry,

Barry, the Ancients rendred it by *Barratus*: *Vredus* from the *French*, who as often term it *Fasce* as *Burelé*, uses the word *Fasciatum* in *Coucy*; but in Mieuille he terms it *Teniatum*. And in both places he adjoyns the Adjective *transversus* to expres the overthwart position, which methinks is more than needs. As to *fasciatum*, *Fascis* comes from *fascio* to bind, and signifies most properly a Faggot or Sheaf: that wherewith it is bound is called *Fascia*, and is a With or Band girt about it. Accordingly *Minshew* in the word *Fesse*; for he is pleased to take notice of that term in *Heraldry*, and of almost none besides, tells you plainly: *Quod fascia est cingulus*, *Scutum per ipsius medium cingens*, it girts the Shield about the middle.

Barry indenty one in the other. *Vide* Melle.

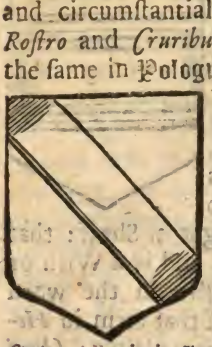
Barry pily. See Pi.

Barry-wise, or in Bar. *Vide* Fesse-wise.

In Base, *in ima parte*, as *Chifletius* in Austria *vetus*, *in imo in* Sicilia.

A Baton: The old Masters used *Fissura* and *Baculus*. The first signifies a Cleft, and so indeed (by the help of a strong fancy) may a Baton seem in a Coat of Arms. The latter word, in its diminutive *Bacillus*, may do very well, for that exactly answers to the French term *Baton*, signifying a staff, and from the *French* we borrow all our Terms of *Blason*. That Language therefore amongst the Learned is acknowledged *Heraldorum lingua*: and I have seen many Patents of *Camden* (*Clarenceaux*) penned in *Latine*. But when he comes to the Description of the very Arms themselves, doth that in *French*. *Vredus* uses the word *Vectis* in Burbon, which indeed (with the Adjective *Obliquus*) will serve very well for a Bend: and in that sense he hath it in Daulphine d'Auhergne, but without the Adjective. And though some French Blasoners will have this also (in these terms) to be but a Baton, yet I hope the *Quadra* on its top charged with the *Dolphin* will sufficiently evince the narrowness of their apprehension.

Beaked and Membred: The Ancients were not so exact and circumstantial as to mention these; *Chiffletius* uses *Rostro* and *Cruribus* in Carniola and Germania; *Vredus* the same in Polognia, Pomerania, and Brandenbergh.



A Bend: the Ancients used *Benda*, Learned *Camden* uses *Arcola transversa* in the Arms of *Manly* and *Stourton*, and *Area transversa* in *Howard*. Now as to *Arcola*, that being the diminutive, were more proper for a Bendlet, called by the old Blasoners *Bendula*. Again, as to his Adjective, that signifying overthwart is wholly proper for a *Fesse*; and so *Chiffletius* ules it in Hungaria and Luxenbergh, and *Vredus* in Coucy, Mark, Miana, Mieuille, and Wirtembergh; instead thereof then is *Obliqua* to be used. And because that *Area* signifies the whole floor of any thing, it were more properly used for the field it self, than for any of the honourable *Ordinaries*: And so indeed *Chiffletius* oftentimes uses it, and also *Vredus*.

Passing by *Camden*, let us see what *Chiffletius* supplies us with; he uses *Baltheus* in Alsatia and Saline; and so *Vredus* in Biburgh and Lozrain, which exactly agrees with that Description which the Author of *Le Trophée d'Armes Heraldiques* gives of the Bend, saying, *La Bande represente le Baudrier*, *The Bend represents the Shoulder-belt*, which *Peacham* more fully describes to the same effect. It is (says he) a kind of *Baudrick* which Knights used to wear in times past over the right shoulder, and under the left Arm, whereat their Swords hung. But then Learned *Camden* contradicts this, and will have the *Fesse* to be the *Baltheus Militaris*, the *Knightly Belt*, as in the Arms of *Quincy*, with whom *Minshew* agreeing, says of the Fesse, *Quod olim cingulum honoris habebatur*. The truth is, both Bend and Fesse may fitly be called *Balthei*, but then there should be some distinctive Adjective annext, as *Obliquus* or *Humeralis* for the first, *Transversus* or *Lumbaris* for the last. I remember when I was a Souldier, I have heard some of the

Veterani

Veterani discourse concerning the Fashion of Belts, who averred that the Shoulder-Belt is very dangerous for a Horse-man: for a strong man taking advantage of it, easily dismounts his Adversary, whereas the Waste or middle Belt prevents this inconvenience. And that the Ancients were cautious in this kind, may be collected from the Tombs of the *Knights Templers* in their Church at *London*, as also from several other antique Monumental Figures of both Knights and Esquires, which I have observed both in the Netherlands and France, as well as at home, to be of the latter sort. But to return, *Chifletius*, though in Alsatia and Saline, he uses the word *Baltheus*, yet in Namurcum he hath *Tæniola diagonalis* for a Cotise, which Adjective renders it so proper an expression, that accepting of *Tænia* to our present purpose, I will make no mention of the word *Fascia*, which *Vredus* uses in Bethun and Champagne, unless *Obliqua* or *Diagonalis* be added to it; for, as I have hinted before, *Fascia significat Vinculum per mediam partem cingens transversè.*

Bendy: Foreigners make no matter, neither in Paly, Barry, nor Bendy, whether the spaces be even or odd, provided they be of an equal latitude; and therefore amongst them you as often meet with Paly, Barry, and Bendy of 7 and 9, as 8 and 10.

Chifletius terms Bendy *Fasciatum*; as for example, in old Burgundia Bendy dexter of 6 is expressed *Scutum sexies auro & cyano obliquo dextrorsùs fasciatum*, which indeed doth well, because of the *obliquo* joyned with it.

Vredus imitates him in Abesnes; yet I should advise to use *obliquè tæniatum* or *vacerratum:* for as much as I have here mentioned the *French use* of Blason in unequal *Areas* or *Spaces*, I cannot but recite that passage of *Ovid*, *lib.* 5. concerning *Nileus*, not only to assert that said manner and usage in describing and expressing *Arms*, but also to prove the Antiquity of Bearing, and the allusion oftentimes used therein.

At Nileus, *qui se genitum septemplice* Nilo
Ementitus erat, clypeo quoque flumina septem
Argento partim, partim cælaverat auro.

Inadvertently thus translated by *Sands*, who makes them fifteen.

But Nileus, *he who with a forged stile*
Vaunted to be the Son of sevenfold Nile,
And bare seven Silver Rivers in his Shield,
Distinctly waving through a Golden field.

Neither is this my Quotation impertinent to make out that Heralds are too hard and severe in obstinately maintaining, that a Field or Shield of Arms must not be all colour or all Metal, unless in some extraordinary cases.

Bartholus says, *Sicut nomina inventa sunt ad cognoscendum homines, ita & Insignia ad idem inventa sunt.* Now if Arms, as well as Names, were devised for distinction sake, as this learned Civilian affirms, and Colours are as much distinctive as Metals, such a Coat of Arms is no such peccant thing, as we are made to believe.

Bendy sinister: *Vredus* uses *obliquè sinistrorsùs fasciatum*, as in **Burgbaw**, and *Fasciis sinistris exaratum*, as in **Gozlicie**; yet *Taniis sinistris* were more fit, because of the genuine signification of *Fascia*, of which afore. As for **Bendy** simply taken, the more barbarous Ancients used *Bendarius*, and such as were a little more refined *Bendulatus*.

Bendy, Pily. See **Pily**.

Party per bend dexter, *obliquè dextrorsùs bipartitum*, as *Vredus* in **Gozlicie**.

Chiffletius in **Utrecht** uses *in obliquum bipartitum*, and for both party per bend dexter & sinister too; *Chiffletius* hath it in **Sicilia**, *viz. Scutum obliquè dextrorsùs & sinistrorsùs sectum*, which is tantamont as party *per* **Saltire**. Now if this partition by *Bend*, or by any other ordinary, be subjected

jected to any form of Indented, Ingrailed, Inbecqued, Imbatteled, you must use the Adverbs, as *Dentatim*, *Ingrediatim*, *&c.* or else the Adjectives. An example whereof you shall have in the Arms of *Boyle sub titulo* Imbatteled, as also Title Indented.

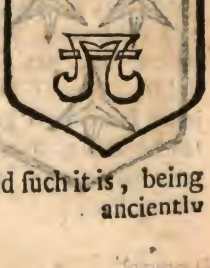
Placed in Bend: *Vredus* hath (in Babaria) *obliquè dextrorsùs positum.* And *Chiffletius* in *Marchionatu Sancti Romani Imperii, obliquè dextrorsùs & sinistrorsùs positum*, which is for Bend dexter and sinister too. Both these Authors use the Adverb ending in um; but I use the other in us, to prevent an unpleasing Cacemphaton, as I have also done before in my quotation of the Phrase used in *Burghaw.*

Billets: *Tresor Heraldique* says, most Authors take them for *Bricks*, in Latine *Plinthides*, as *Chiffletius* in Nebernium, *Vredus* in Bzienne, Chasteau-billain, and Gu: (a term they borrow from the form.)

A Bordure: The ancient Masters used *Bordura. Camden* uses *Limbus* in the *Stuarts* Arms. *Chiffletius* the same in new Burgundia, and so *Vredus* in Crubeck, Gant, Malois; but in Dzeux and Nozimbergh he uses *Margo*, and *Instita* in Savoy. *Peacham* uses *Fimbria*, which is indeed a proper word.

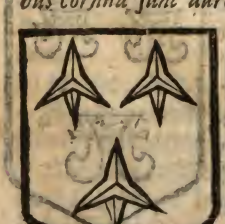
Bordured: I find in *Libro Sancti Albani*, *Fimbriatus*, as also *Borduratus*, which last is very rude. If the Bordure suffer any form of alteration from plain, it must be expressed by such terms as I shall shew anon under their proper Titles.

A Water-bouget: I meet with no Latine expression for this simply, nor do I remember to have met with this Bearing in any French Author whatsoever, though I have read many in that Language; neither do I find it amongst any Italian, Spanish, German, or Belgick Arms that I can call to mind. However it is not difficult to find an expression for it, *viz. uter aquarius militaris*; for indeed such it is, being



anciently used by Souldiers to fetch water to the Camp, lodged in dry places; and therefore *Livy* calls persons so employed *Aquatores*. It is in England an ancient Bearing, and were the Arms of *Rosse*, a Baron of great account *sub H.* 2. and that married the Daughter of the King of *Scots*: *Gestabat tres uteres aquarios militares ex argento, in Scuto miniato*, and is the second Coat quartered by the Earls of Rutland.

Caboched from *Caboche* in French, which signifies a head, and is a Term used when Beasts heads are born without any part of the neck, full-faced. Now if for Leopards heads, (which are always thus) *Leopardorum rostra* used by *Chifletius* in Dalmatia, or rather *Leopardorum ora* (as elsewhere I shall make out) be an allowable Phrase, then *Cervorum, Taurorum ora* may very well express Harts or Bulls heads Caboched: I will instance in the Arms of the most ancient and eminent Family of the *Stanleys* Earls of Derby, *In Scuto argenteo, Taniam obliquam cyaneam, tribus cervinis oribus impressam aureis*: Arg. upon a Bend Bl. three Harts heads caboched Or: But in case the Attire be of different colour from the head, the Blason will not do so well; therefore I will give another in the Arms of the most illustrious Family of *Cavendish*, Dukes of New-Castle and Earls of Devon, bearing Sab. three Harts heads Caboched Arg. attired Or, *Tria cervina capita argentea (ora obvertentia) quibus cornua sunt aurea in parma nigra.*



Caltraps, called by some *Cheval-traps*, (which the French term *Chausse-trappes*;) but I should think more properly Caltraps, being Utensils made use of in War, thrown into the way to gall Horses feet, and let them be cast which way or how you will, one point will stand uppermost. *Boswell, pag.* 101. exhibits the shape; in Latine termed *Muricis* and

and *Tribuli*, and are the Bearing of the Knightly Family of *Traps*, *viz. Tres Murices vel Tribulos nigros 2. 1. in campo candido.* But because *Murex* and *Tribulus* have other significations, it were more distinctive to say, *Tria bellica instrumenta (Murices vel Tribulos vocant) nigra, in campo candido.* These are somewhat rare in Arms, yet are they born by *Westphaling* of Herefordshire, *Garter*, *Ball*, and *De-vic* of Garnsey Isle.

A Canton, *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Angulus*; and you may find it so in *Camdens* Prologue or Preface to Kent. *Vredus* hath it in Montmouthshire. And I should think that *Angulus quadratus, dexter* and *sinister* will fully speak out Canton dexter and sinister; it is necessary the form should be expressed, else by meer *Angulus* a man may as well understand the *point dexter* of triangular form that is rebatement for him that vaunts too much of Martial Feats. *Vredus* hath *Quadrans* in Constantinople; but you may perceive by him, it is necessary to joyn *Angularis* with it, for indeed else it may be taken for a *Delf*, which is a rebatement for him that revokes his Challenge, and is placed in Fesse point: But I will annex a Blason, to the Arms of *Sutton*, which I find in a Roll of *Edw. 1. viz.* Erm. a Canton Sable: *Scutum muris Armenii vellere, simúlq; Quadrante angulari dextro nigro, decoratum.* Or thus, *Scutum argenteum Pontici muris maculis interstinctum, & in dextro angulo quadratè nigrum.* Or thus, *ad dextram colore nigro quadratè angulatum.* But I take *Quadra* to be a better word than *Quadrans*, and with that will I blason the Bearing of that most Honourable Knight Sir *Stephen Fox*, one of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesties Treasury, one that like another *fidus Achates*, hath accompanied our most Serene English *Æneas* in his Exile, Travels and Troubles, hath seen him happily restored, and all along since hath been a most faithful and useful Minister unto him in the Administration of his Houshold Affairs, and of whom (without

arrogance

arrogance or excess) I may say *Solomon* himself prophesied, *Prov.* 22. 29. *As-tu veu un homme habile en son travail? il sera au service des Rois.*

I should be ingrateful to this Eminent person, if I should not publickly acknowledge, That had it not been for his most courteous incouragement, this Essay of mine had hardly faced the World. He bears Ermine upon a Cheberon Sl. three Fox heads eraced Gold: on a Canton of the second a Fleur de Lys of France: Thus in Latine, *Clypeus Argenteus, maculis Armenii muris interstinctus, cui imponitur Tignum cæruleum, tribus Vulpinis capitibus aureis (collum laceris) impressum, itidémque (ad dextrum angulum) Quadra cyanea Lilio Gallico decorata.* Or else thus, contrarying the common use of Blason, and naming the Canton first, *Scutum candidum maculis Armenii muris resperſum, & dupliciter impressum, imprimis Quadrâ angulari dexterâ cærulea (quam Lilium insignit Gallicum) Tum iterum Tigno cyaneo tribus Vulpinis capitibus (ut anteà) depicto.*

This Canton is a very Honourable augmentation, and hath reference to France, (which *Ronsard, Cant.* 5. calls the Pearl of the World) in which famous Kingdom this worthy Bearer long resided with his most Gracious Prince and Master, under the unhappy Exile before mentioned.

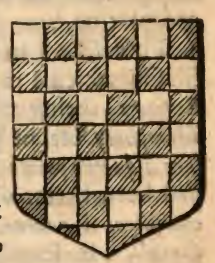
Cantoned or Cantonized, *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Angulatus*, and so *Vredus* in Constantinople.

A Carbuncle. See *Vredus* in Clebe, and *Chifletius* in Navarre: But I wonder that *Chifletius* should follow the old errour, to take the Arms of Navarre for a Carbuncle, whenas the very Institution seems to oppose it, as well as the form; as for the latter, he himself makes a leg at it, and is forced to say *Carbunculo lineari clauso, &c.* By *Lineari* meaning the Lines or Rays issuing from the Centre where he supposes the Stone, (and that is an elegant expression.) But by *Clauso*, those four collateral Lines that bound those Rays, and which *Favine* terms an *Orle.* His Blason of these Arms is, *un Treillis de Croix, Saultoirs, Paulx, Fesses; & orlé de chaisnes d'Or, en champ de gueules*; neither doth *Le Trophée d'Armes*, or *Jean Boisseau* in his *Promptuaire Armorial*

morial differ much from him, nor *Charles Segoing*, who describes it more succinctly, *viz.* *De gueuls à des chaisnes d'Or passées, en Croix, Saultoir & Orle*, which is as much as to say, many Chains placed in *Cross, Saltire*, and *Orle*, and were assumed by *Sanctio* the strong (to use the words of a Spanish Author) *Par aver rompido en esta Battailla des Naves de Tolosa el palenque de las cadenas, &c.* For that at the famous Battle of Navas *de* Tolosa he broke those Lists of Chains placed by the *Mores* to secure themselves. The Spaniards blason this Coat plainly thus: *Cadenas de oro atronesadas en campo de sangre, Chains of Gold traversed in a bloody field.* And my Latine Blason thereof you shall have amongst the Kingdoms of Christendom towards the end of this Discourse.

Charged (as a field charged) *Chiffletius* and *Vredus* use *Impressum* and *Exaratum* in many places. *Vredus* uses also *Onustum* in Portugal; and *Chiffletius* uses *Adpictum*, but indeed makes it appliable not to the field, but thing born, as in Flanders, Frizeland, Luxenburgh, and Mechlinia. And the word *Inscriptum* he uses in both senses, as in Namur and Portugal. *Camden* hath *Ornatum* in *D'Eureuxii*, you may also say *Scutum Insignitum, seu Decoratum.*

Chequer-bearing, or Chequy: The Ancients used *Scaccatum*, which should rather be *Scacciatum*, as *Peacham* rightly hath it: but *Tessellatum*, used by *Petra Sancta* in the Arms of *Luna* and *Zapata*, is a much better word. *Camden* uses in *Vaux*, *argento & rubro interstinctus*; and also the same word in *Warren*: But this Adjective is not particular enough; for it may as well be applied to Masculy, Losengy, Fusilly. And also to that form which Sir *John Ferne* calls Melle, (others Barry indenty, the one in the other, as *Bara.*) Some again Barry bendy, Losengy counterchanged, and *Promptuaire Armorial* far more fitly Triangle contretriangle. Again, *Camden* himself uses this word *Interstinctus* for Seme in the Arms of Holland. *Chiffletius*



fletius in Croatia says, *Teſſellarum Ductibus diſtinctum:* and *Vredus* the same in Dieux; and for a Fesse chequy in Mark, *Ductu triplici teſſellatum.*

I have observed in Arms Chequy, that the French plainly mention how many *Panes*, as *Bara, pag.* 192. in the Arms of the Seigneury of Geneba, *Cinque points d'Or equipolez à quatre d'Aſure.*

Again, *Favine* in the Arms of St. *Gelais*, a French Family, *Cinque points d'Azure equipolez à quatre d'Argent.* So in the Arms of *Armilde* of *Spain*, *Eſchequé de huict points d'Argent equipolez à ſept de Gueuls.*

Again, in *Puerto-Carrero*, another Spaniſh Family, *Eſchequé de huict points d'Or equipolez à ſept d'Aſure.* All which is no other than to say *Chequy* of 9 or 15.

Sometimes again they barely imply the number of the Panes, leaſt seen in the Shield, as *Favine* in Gentil, a Genouſe Family, *d'Aſure à quatre pieces d'Eſchiquier d'Or.* So in Palabicina, *d'Or à quatre pieces d'Eſchiquier d'Aſure au chef, &c.* In which Coats it muſt be underſtood, that the *Colour* or *Metal* firſt mentioned, contains one *Pane* more than the second. And indeed I like the expreſſion of *pieces d'Eſchiquier*, which is tantamont as *panes* of a Cheſs-board, much better than the term of *points*, being of a various acceptation.

Therefore I may here juſtly take occaſion to blame the Blaſon which I meet withal in a late Edition of *Camden*'s *Remains*, being the Arms of *Whitgreve*, given to him by *Humphrey* Earl of Staffoꝛd and Perch, *viz. Un Eſcu d'Aſure à quatre points d'Or, quatre Cheverons de Gueuls*; which had been better expreſſed *Cinque pieces d'Eſchiquier d'Aſure equipolées à quatre d'Or, chaſcune chargée d'un Cheuvron de Gueuls.* In Engliſh thus, Chequy of nine panes Blue and Oꝛ. Or elſe, Bl. four panes oꝛ squares Gold, upon each of the laſt a Cheveron Gules.

Now as to *Chequy* of 15, I count it ſuperfluous to enumerate it, it's enough to ſay only Chequy, the Panes or pieces being many.

When it happens to be 9, the number may be expreſſed, and

and the Latine Blason of *Whitgreves* Coat aforesaid may be thus, *Tessellæ quinque cæruleæ, quibus quatuor aliæ (alterno ordine) respondent aureæ, totidem tigris impressæ rubris.* Or else thus, *Quadræ novem, cyaneæ vicissim & aureæ; quæque aurea Cantherio rubeo insignita.*

A **Chesterock**: The Latine term for this is *Alvei lusorii latrunculus*, or *Lusorius latrunculus*: According to which I will blason the Arms of Sir *Robert Rochester*, nominated Knight of the Garter *sub Regina Maria*, but dyed before his Instalment, *viz. Tres lusorii Latrunculi* 2. 1. *coloris nigri, Scuto argenteo adpicti*: Or thus, *In parma argentea ternos alvei lusorii latrunculos atros.* These *Jean Boisseau*, in his *Promptuaire Armorial*, says were this Knights Coat Armour: however I am sure are the Arms of *Anlaby*.

A **Cheveron**: The Book of St. *Albans* hath *Signum Capitale* and *Tignum*. So hath Sir *John Ferne*, *pag.* 265. of his *Glory of Generosity*: *Bossewell* hath the first Term, *Peacham* the latter; *Camden* hath *Chevernus* in *Alfreton*, *Bainard*, *Montfitchet*, *Musard*; but then acknowledging it to be a barbarous word, he comes in with an *ut vocitant*, or *quos vocant*. *Chifletius* uses *Cantherius* in **Pannonia**; *Vredus* in **Egmont** and **Praet**, and also in **Rabensbergh** the same. *Isaac Wake*, University-Orator of *Oxford*, in his *Rex Platonicus*, *pag.* 80. Blasoning the Arms of *William Wickham* Bishop of *Winton*, says they were *inter tres Rosas binas (acuminatim deflexas) trabes*, viz. Arg. two **Cheverons** Sable between three **Roses** Gules. But let us examine what a **Cheveron** is, *Trophée d'Armes* is silent, so also *Bara*. *Tresor Heraldique* says, *Il represente les esperons au Chevalier*, it represents a Horse-mans Spurs. A man had need have a strong fancy to imagine it. *Gerard Leigh* from **Upton** tells us it is the upper part of a House, and says Carpenters at this day call it the *Barge Couplings*. An old Epitaph in **Lid** Church in **Kent**, dated 1442. stiles them *Couplings* only. The words are these, *Pray for the Soul of* Tho. Briggs, *who*

did

did do make the Roffe of this Church, as far as forty five Copplings will go, which cost forty five Marks. Vredus in his *Genealogia Comitum Flandria* stiles in the Dutch a Cheberon in Arms Keper, which *Kilianus Duffleus*, the great Etymologist, Latinizes *Tignus Tignum.* This then sufficiently premises the propriety of Blason, which I shall anon use in the Bearing of *Formara.* As for *Signum Capitale*, I was at a grand loss whence to deduce it, till I marked that Clause in *Gerard Leigh*, hinting, that a Cheberon in old time was a certain Attire for the heads of Women-Priests, *Signum Capitale* forsooth.

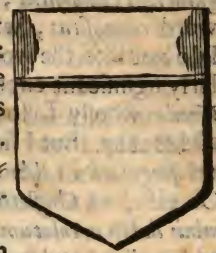
A Cheberonel, called by *Leigh* a couple close, *Tigillum* or *Cantheriolus*; with which last I will blason the Bearing of Sir *Nicholas Rainton* Lord Mayor of London, *Anno* 1632. *In Scuto pullo Cantherium duobus hinc inde Cantheriolis aureis præcinctum, & inter tria quinquefolia ejusdem metalli interpositum,* Sable a Cheberon between two couple closes, and three cinq-foils Or. *Vide Insignia Collegii Gonvilienſis Cantabrig.*

Cheberony, which is, Arms laid out in several equal partitions Cheberon-wise: I find this form rarely used amongst us; yet the *Carrants* (of which Family was a Sheriff of Dorset-shire *sub H. 6.*) bear Arg. three rundles Cheberonny of six Gul. Azure. And the *Formara's* (one of the twenty eight Families of Genoa) bear Cheberonny of six Gul. Arg. as *Favine, tom. 2. pag.* 297. The first I blason, *Terni in Scuto argenteo globuli, singuli sexies, tignis rubris & cæruleis impressi.* The latter, *Sex tigna miniata invicem & argentea.* Or thus, *Clypeum in senas æquales coccineas vicissim & argenteas (pro tignorum modo) delineatum partes. Sed vide Vredum* in Rabensbergh and Egmont.

Party per Cheberon: The old Masters were wont to say, *Scutum partitum ad modum Signi Capitalis:* or if the Cheberon lines touched the top of the Scutcheon, then thus, *Duas partes capitis Scuti de rubeo, & cæteram partem de albo, ad modum Signi*

Signi Capitalis, as *Liber Sancti Albani.* The first way is good, if *Tignum* or *Cantherius* be rather used than *Signum Capitale:* As for example, the Coat of *Ashton* in Cheshire, which *Guillem* gives you, and *Vale Royal*, I blason thus: *Scutum ad modum Cantherii bipartitum, pars superior est nigra, inferior argentea.* The French would blason this Coat *d'Argent chappé vestu*, alias *mantelé de Sable*, beginning below. And in their Latine, *Scutum argenteum ex nigro palliatum*, alias *manteliatum.*

A Chief: The Ancients called it *Caput Scuti*, and so *Ferne* 184 and 185: and so *Vredus* in Anjou, *Summum*, the Substantive is a good word. *Vredus* uses *Summitas* in Chastillion, Gaut, St. Pol. In Chief, *in Capite*, as *Chiffletius* in Artesia, *& Marchionatu Sancti Romani Imperii: In Summo* in Sicilia.



Close: This is a Term borrowed from the French, and signifies *closed* or *shut.* In Birds 'tis understood when their wings are laid close down. In *Helmets*, when they are not open. In Horse *Barnacles*, when they are not extended; as they were in the Arms of *Genvile*, by me afore-mentioned. It is opposed to the Term Discloſed or *ouvert*, as a Swan, Pelican or Falcon, wings ouvert or discloſed. In *Helmets* it may be expressed *Galea clausa.* In *Barnacles*, *Pastomis clausa sive contracta:* In *Birds*, as for instance, a Falcon, which is very often born both Closed and Discloſed, *Falco alis depositis, demissis, contractis*, which is opposed to *Alis allevatis*, or Wings ouvert or discloſed.

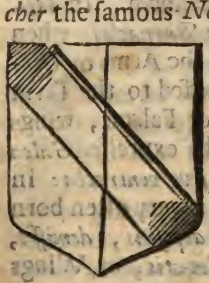
Colours, *Camden* hath	*Chiffletius* uses for
Or, *Aureus.*	Or, as *Camd.* and *Aurum* the Substantive.
Argent, *Argenteus, albus.*	Arg. *Argenteus, argentum.*
Azure, *Caruleus, cyaneus.*	Az. *Caruleus & cyanus* the Subst.

Sable,

Sable, *Niger nigricans.*
Gules, *Ruber, rubeus, sanguineus.*
Vert, *Viridis.*
Sab. *Furvus, fuscus, niger, ater.*
Gul. *Coccineus, coccinum, miniatus, minium, molochinus.*
Vert, *Viridis* and *prasinus*

Vredus hath for Or and Argent, as *Camdenus.*
For Blue, as *Camdenus*, and also *Cyanus* the Substantive.
For Black, *Niger, furvus,* and *pullus.*
For Red, as *Chiffletius*, and also *puniceus.*
For Green, as *Camdenus.*

Compone *alias* Gobone, *Chiffletius* in Burgundy for a Bordure Compone, hath *Limbus ex argento & coccino angularibus compositus*, which indeed is very proper, as to the word *compositus*, which is the Participle of *compono.* But I do not like the word *angularibus*; for that is not particularly significant enough, as I hinted before in Canton; yet *Vredus* wholly follows *Chiffletius* in Crubeck, Norimbergh, and Savoy. But I should rather advise to say, *Ductu simplici, vel singulari è talibus coloribus tessellatum* or *quadrangulatum:* Or else, as *Chiffletius* in Carniola, *Tessellarum argenti & minii ductu artolatum.* And if it be Contercompone, only to add *duplici*, and indeed such is the *Ductus* of *Chiffletius* (last mentioned) represented to be in the Cut, as also by *Sibmacher* the famous *Norimbergher* in his Cuts.



Counterchanged, which is spoken of the Charge that is placed in Arms party of any sort, *Liber Sancti Albani* uses, *De dictis coloribus transmutatum.* And indeed in the Life of *Chaucer* (prefixt to his Works) I find his Arms (which are *party per pale Arg. Gules, a bend counterchanged*) thus blasoned in Latine, *Arma de argento & rubro colore partita per longitudinem Scuti cum benda ex transverso eisdem coloribus, sed transmutatis depicta.* Or you may say, *Ex eisdem coloribus vicissim commutatum.* *Camden* in the Arms of *Alfreton* says, they were *Gemini Cheverni aurei in parma cærulea*; and adds presently upon it, *Quæ eadem Insignia (Barones de* Stabely) *coloribus commutatis gestârunt*, which is to say, *Musards* bore the

the same Arms conterchanged, I will blason the Coat of *Abrot* Sheriff of Worcestershire in King *William Rufus* his time; that of my Lord *Roper* Baron of Tenham; and that of my Lord *Calvert* Baron of Baltimore, and Lord of Maryland, being the North part of Virginia. All which are Conterchangements of different nature. The first bore *Scutum, ad perpendiculum bipartitum, dextro semisse aureo, sinistro rubeo, cum tribus globulis, in summa parte binis, in ima singulario, qui sunt è prædictis coloribus vicissim commutati:* Party per pale, Or, Gules, three roundles conterchanged. The second bears *Scutum fasciatim, cyano & auro bipartitum, palo ipsissimis coloribus subalternatim commutato, & itidem tribus Caprearum capitibus (ad imum colli laceris) geminis suprà, simplo infrà metalli dicti exaratum.* And this is Latinized according to the vulgar Blason, *viz.* Party per Fesse Bl. Or, A pale conterchanged and three Roe-bucks heads eraced of the second. But I will give you another Latine Description, which in my opinion precedes the former; to wit, *Clypeum diametro sectum, & dein perpendiculis in senas, cæruleas vicissim & aureas delineatum areas, quarum quælibet coloris primi, capite Capreoli lacero (prædicti metalli) est impressa.*

Now lastly as to the Lord of Maryland, bearing Paly of six Or and Sab. a Bend conterchanged; I render it thus in Latine, *Sex palos aureos & atros, cum Baltheo humerali, in totidem Tessellas (è dictis coloribus subalternatim commutatis) subdivisos.*

A Cotise, which is the fourth part of a Bend, and two of which do very often accompany it, as its side men (accordingly taking its name from *Costé*, which in French signifies a *side.*) It is by *Vredus* (in Champagne) termed *Laciniola*, but methinks scarce properly; for *Lacinia* rather signifies a Fringe; and therefore you meet with, *in Lacinias* for in jaggs, as also the Adjective *Laciniosus* for jagged. The words *Filum* and *Linea* may very well be used for a Cotice, both of them signifie a Streak or Trick. And indeed a Cotize com-

pared to a Bend (in respect of its smalness) is no other.

But *Chiffletius*, in Namur, hath *Taeniola*; using which word, as very significant, I will blason the Arms of Dr. *John Betts*, Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Author of that Learned piece, *De ortu & natura Sanguinis*, (my exceeding good Friend) he bears *in Parma nigra, Taeniam diagonalem argenteam, tribus quinque foliis (coloris primi) impressam, & duabus hinc inde taeniolis itidem argenteis, comitatam:* Sab. on a Bend cotised Arg. three cinque-foils of the first.

Couchant: The term is French, and signifies lying down, *Gen.* 49. 9. *Num.* 24. 9 you have Accubans and Cubans.

Couped: I mean that form in Crosses, Bars, Batons, &c. which *Leigh* calls Dumetty or Daumetty. And I confess I wonder from whence he had that expression, unless by chance he had somewhere light upon the Arms of *Vander Hameyde* (by me before mentioned) and finding the charge called Hamepoes and of Couped form, took the word to be a Term of Art, and so adventured to bring it into use. I have before (Title Bar) used for Couped (in the said Arms) *à latere Scuti disjunctum*; and *Chiffletius* in Hieroso-lyma expressed it, *Oram Scuti minimè pertingens.*

As for that Couped, which is opposed to Graced, it needs no instruction, it being enough known to signifie cleanly cut off.

Crenelle. See Imbatteled.

A Crescent, is that sort of a Half-Moon that hath his horns turned upward: the French therefore term it *Croissant montant. Chiffletius* in Tyrolis, barely calls it *Lunula*; which is not significant enough to distinguish it either from *Increscent* or *Decrescent* (or from many Full Moons, if perhaps born in one Coat.) In Carniola, *Chiffletius* calls it *Luna Cornuta:* But this neither can difference it from those two above-said, or the *Croissant renversé*, the Crescent turned upside-down: or as we vulgarly call it *Top-si-Turvy.*

Turvy. It is necessary therefore, that in the Crescent we express that posture of its horns, and so term it *Lunula cornibus sursum versis.* According to which I will blason the Arms of my very good Lord, *Thomas* Lord *Coventry* of Alesborough in Worcestershire, whose Servant I was, and whilst so, was blessed with retired content, which makes me call to mind that of Mr. *Hobbs*, acknowledged in the like case: *Pars erat illa meæ multò dulcissima vitæ. Gessit in Clypeo nigro fasciam transversam, muris Armenii vellere impressam, & inter tres lunulas aureas (cornibus sursum versis) interpositam.*

Baron, a good Family of Lincolnshire, bears (as says *York*) Bl. a Mullet Or, and in chief an Increscent and Decrescent Arg. But by *York*'s leave, I suppose this Mullet of his (not being pierced) is intended for a Star. And I should rather blason it thus, An Increscent and Decrescent in chief, and an Estoil in base: Thus in Latine, *Scutum cyaneum, cujus summum, argenteis duabus lunulis (increscenti scilicet & decrescenti, cornibus aliis versus alia positis) illustratur; & imum stellâ (quinque radiorum) aureâ coruscat.* Because that my Author *York* names the Increscent first, (as the more noble) so also do I in my Latine Description: but the truth of it is, the Decrescent stands in the dexter Angle, and therefore should precede in nomination, else it must follow that the two *Lunulæ* should be *indorsed*, which they are not. But in my Latine Blason I have cleared that obscurity, by adding *cornibus aliis versus alia positis*; however it had been better said, *Duabus lunulis, decrescenti, scilicet & increscenti, &c.* Sometimes Crescents are born back to back (as the foregoing are born horns to horns, or respecting one the other) and then you must express it by *Tergis obversis*, which is the proper Latine phrase for Indorsed, as you may see by *Vredus* in Bar and Ferrette. Now for this Crescent turned upside down, you must term it *Lunula cornibus deorsum versis*; such a Crescent was born by *Aben Mahomet*, the great Moorish Prince, at the famous Battle of Nabes *de* Tolosa, *Anno* 1211. (as says *Favine.*) I will give you his Arms, from that Author, *De Vert à une demi Lune (ou Croisant) renversée d'Arg. entourée de cinq*

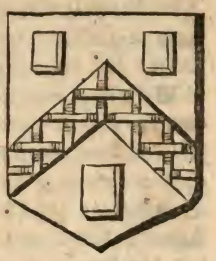
Estoilles d'Or: which in Latine is thus, *Scutum viride, Lunulâ (cornibus deorsum versis) argenteâ, & quinque stellulis aureis, ipsam comitantibus, adornatum.* The Author of the *Elements of Armory* will have this Field Bl. the Crescent and Stars Or. I confess Azure is the proper colour of the Firmament, and therefore by French Heralds termed *Bleu Celeste*, (*Fav. Tom.* 1. *cap.* 4.) But you must know that Green is of great esteem amongst the Mahometans; and therefore in their Arms, though they observed the native hue of the Moon (making it Arg.) as also of the Stars (making them Or) yet they made Azure give place to Green. So (for *Mahomets* sake their sensual Prophet) preferring the Verdure of the Earth before the excellent colour of the Sky and Firmament, which, as the Psalmist says, (*Psal.* 19.) *Declare the glory and handy work of God.*

Crest: *Minshew* (in his Dictionary) tells us it is *Crista: Conus Galeæ* (which he hath from *Virgil* (*lib.* 3.) *Apex*; and he adds, *Est in armatura signum, ad familiarum differentiam, quod gestant Nobiles in Scuti suprema parte, has Crestas vocant; & tempore Ed.* 3. *in Anglia inventas fuisse constat:* Thus he. But the Author of *Villare Cantianum* (*pag.* 172.) speaking of *Twisden*'s Crest, says they began in the time of Faction between York and Lancaster, wherein he is mistaken, they being much more ancient, as appeareth by old Seals.

A Cross: *Crux* is the common word; and for a Crosset (that is, a little Cross) *Crucicula*, as *Vredus* in Anghien; or else *Crux minuta*, as *Chiffletius* in Hierusalem. Now as to Crosses, they are of several kinds, and the Blasons of them are difficult; therefore I thought good to place them at the end of these my Alphabetical Titles and Heads, that so my Reader, having been versed in other Armorial Descriptions, may be fitted with a better readiness to apprehend their nature.

Cross-ways, *in modum crucis collocata*, as *Chiffletius*, and *Vredus* in Portugal.

Dancette is no other thing than a larger sort of indented, where a Chief, Fes, or Bend is made up of fewer Indentments than ordinary.



A Delf: This (if of Tawny or Murray colour) is a rebatement, and is for him that revokes his Challenge. Delfs are the Arms of *Delves* of Apesdale in Staffordshire (and of which Family were Sheriffs of that County *sub Rich.* 2. as *Fuller*) and also of *Delves* of Cheshire, as *per Vale-Royal*. But because the *Vale-Royal* represents them to be long Squares, as also a Manuscript Book of Arms that I have seen, I dare not pronounce them to be the same with that I now treat of, before I have cleared the Etymology of the word. I take it to come from the ancient word *Delve*, which signifies to dig: so then a Delf (or Delve) is no other than a Turfe, which for the most part (resembling the scuppet of the Spade) is a long Square, but yet may be digged and cut up of an equilateral or exact square form (such as Authors represent this sort of rebatement to be.) Such as revoke their own Challenge, seem endued with Spirits more fitting for the Spade and Mattock, than the military Girdle and Sword. Hence came it, that these Turfs or Clods of Earth were assigned them as Badges of *Reproach*; but here in these Arms of *Delves*, we must take them for marks of *Honour*, and symbolizing Agriculture, a signification not to be slighted, seeing *Solomon* tells us (*Eccl.* 5. 9) *The profit of the earth is for all, nay the King himself is served by the field.* And the wise *Plato* esteemed more of the *Lydians*, because addicted much to Husbandry, than of the *Lacedemonians*, whose inclination was warlike. *Tully* also in his Oration for King *Deiotarus* stiles him *Diligentissimus Agricola*, as a special commendation. These Delves in the Arms aforesaid may not unfitly be termed *Glebas seu Cespites, longulè (seu oblongè) quadratos.* The Coat is this, Arg. a Cheveron Gul. fretty Or, betwixt three Delves Sable: and thus in Latine, *In Scuto argenteo Tignum rubrum, inter tres Glebas furvas, oblongè quadratas, erectum; & bacillis aureis obliquis (& dextris & sinistris) alio super alium, vicissim & subter, subalternatim interposito delineatum.*

The French would take these for *Bricks* (for indeed they shew a solidity or thickness, and not a meer superficial form) for thus says *Le Trophée d'Armes*, in the Discourse of **Billets**, *Billettes sont de la forme des Bricques, &c. Quelques uns les nomment Bricques ou Billets indifferemment; toutesfois les Bricques sont autres & differentes des Billettes, en ce qu'elles montrent leur espaisseur en perspective, ce que ne font les Billettes*; which is, *Billets* are of the form of Bricks, *&c.* Again, some call them Bricks and Billets indifferently; yet the Bricks are another thing, and differ from Billets, in that they shew their thickness in perspective, which Billets do not. And indeed *Vredus* Latinizes that Golden Square (or **Canton**) upon the top of the **Bend** in the Arms of *Daulphiné d'Auvergne*, *Quadratus Laterculus*, a square Brick, by the Adjective distinguishing it from those Bricks born of proper form, that is, oblong: and such doth *Chifletius* take the Partitions in the Arms of *Carinthia* to be, terming them *Dexter* and *Sinister Laterculus*. And I pray note, **Billets** properly in proportion are half a **Delf**. But now come we to the Latin expression of that **Delf**, which is a rebatement, and is by Authors represented an exact Square. Truly, with *Vredus*, we may term it *Quadratus laterculus*, (for such Revokers are more fit for Brick-makers than Challenge-makers) or else *Quadratus Cestes*, for the reason afore by me hinted. Or you may call it *Quadra*, which is the proper word for a Trencher; for indeed such Eaters of their own words are more apt to eat than fight, and justly deserve to have the French Sarcasm applied to them, *viz. Bons Soldats au Plat & Trenchoir*, Brave Fellows indeed, but at the Platter and Trencher. Yet this **Delf**, when depicted in proper Metal or Colour, becomes an Ensign or mark of Dignity, (as *Leigh*) and by *Trophée d'Armes* is termed *Tablette*, and described to be *figurée en quarré* (four square.) *Vredus* in *Daulphiné d'Auvergne* calls it *Quarreau*. And they are the Arms of the *Carrons* (a considerable French Family) thus blasoned by *Charles Segoing* in his *Tresor Heraldique*, *d'Asure à trois Quarrez (ou Tablettes) d'Arg.* 2. 1. In Latine you may stile them *Tesseras*, or *Quadratas tabellas*.

Demp,

Demy, *Dimidiatus*, as *Leo Dimidiatus*, used by *Camden* in *Howard*. *Vredus*, in Schelling, hath *Dimidius*, and adds, *abs summo diruptus*, to signifie a Halving per Pale.

Displayed, *Expansus*, as *Camden* in *Godolphin* and *Blewet*: and if it be a double Eagle, to express its two heads by *Biceps*, as *Camden* in *Godolphin*, and *Chifletius* in *Romano Imperio*; for I am not of their opinion that think displayed relates to two-headed Eagles, it being indeed a term that respects the position of the Eagles body and wings especially. My Lord *De l'Espinoy*, in his *Recherches of the Nobility of* Flanders, is so wary to put aside obscurity in this case, that very often he hints the single-headed Eagle by the expression of Aigle seule (as in the Territory of Nonnais) the name of *Van Hole*, *Van Melle*, *&c.* though it might be understood by him without it, he calling the others *Doubles*. So *Favine* (*Tom.* 2. *pag.* 485.) hath *Aigle Simple* for the King of the *Romans*, and *Aigle à seule teste* for the ancient *Roman* Emperour (*Tom.* 2. *pag.* 420.) This I thought very worthy of remark.

Eraced: This term signifies torn or plucked off; and in smaller Creatures, as Birds, it may in Latine be expressed *Distractus* or *Avulsus*. See *Jesus Colledge* towards the end of this Discourse. But in Lions and other Beasts, you must describe it by *Lacer*, which is a word that well expresses *Jagged*. See before in the Arms of *Roper*, *titulo* Counterchanged.

But I will give you the Bearing of *Hugo Lupus* that Great and Princely Earl of *Chester*, *Qui pro Insignibus usus est*, *Lupino Capite*, *collum lacero*, *ex metallo argenteo*, *in area parmæ cyanea*. The old Blades used the word *Irrasus*, and some of them which were more Gent, *Erasus*; which if such a word be, must signifie rather Coupy, for what cuts smoother than a Razor?

Ermine : The Author of *Trophée d'Armes* says, it is the skin of a little Beast of the Kingdom of Pontus, about the bigness of a Rat, white all over the body, and only black at the end of the tail. *Peacham* says, the *Mus Ponticus* is not so white as the *Mus Armenius*, neither hath the spot at the tip of the tail, as the *Armenius* hath; of which tips many being set together, is that we call Ermine. I confess, if *Peacham* speaks upon good grounds, I like his opinion well, as to *Mus Armenius*; for it couches in it our present term of Ermine, and makes me very willing to use it in my Blasons, as particularly in the Arms of *Thomas Whetnall* Esq; of *East* Peckham, *in. Comit.* Kent (my Honoured Kinsman) *gerentis in Clypeo viridi Baltheum humeralem muris Armenii vellere impressum*, Vert a Bend Erm. (See *Mohun* and *Dabridgecourt* amongst the Founders of the Garter.) But *Vredus* expresses it by *Pontici muris vellere descriptum* in Belgique and Praet. But for as much as the whole skin of this Beast is not spotted, but only the tip of the tail, methinks (by *Vredus*'s leave) the word *Vellus* is not altogether so proper. It were better then (imitating the French, who call these Spots *Mouchetures d'Hermines*) to express it by *Muris Armenii (seu Pontici) maculis respersum, sive interstinctum.*

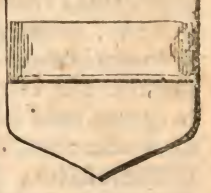
Our *English* Masters have coined strange names for these Powders or Spots (being of other colour than the natural and true, *viz.* white with black) as by example, Sable powdered with white, Ermines (or powdered with black, Erminois) Sables powdered with or Peau. *Bara* and the French know not terms of this nature; but say for the first, *De Sable semé d'Hermines d'Arg.* for the second, *D'Or semé d'Hermines de Sab.* for the third, *De Sable semé d'Hermines d'Or.* When therefore you meet with any *Mouchetures* of this sort, you have no more to do than to term them *Maculas ad instar illarum muris Armenii:* and accordingly I will blason the Coat of *Bara* (*pag.* 13.) *De Gueules à trois Hermines.*

Hermines d'Or. In Scuto miniato tres maculas ad instar illarum muris Armenii atqui deauratas Z. 1. In the Book of St. *Albans* you meet with *Crux Erminalis* for a **Cross Ermine**, and *Quartera Ermetica* for a *Quarter* **Erm.**

Estoils. See **Mullets**, where the difference is discussed.

A **Fer de Moline** (or **Milrinde**, as *Leigh* terms it) or *Jake de Moline*, (as *Boswel* in the Arms of *Kingsmill.*) The French term it *Anille*, and sometimes *Fer de moulin*, and it is, as says *Charles Segoing*, Advocate of the High Court of Parliament, and in the Councils of State and Privy Councils of the King of **France**, in his *Tresor Heraldique. La piece de fer qui soustient la meule tournante d'un Moulin*, That piece of Iron that beareth and upholdeth the moving Mill-stone; which description is according to that of *Boswel (fol.* 24.) we may then very well term it *Ferrum Molendinarium.* In the annexed Scutcheon are three forms, the first two used in **England**, the last in **France** and the **Low-Countries**: it is exhibited in **Bara**, and *Pratique des Armoires (pag.* 142.) describes it thus, *Il se fait à guise de deux Croissans adossez & accouplez de deux plaques de fer*, **Like two Crescents indorsed and coupled by two plates of Iron.**

A **Fesse**, which seems to be fetched from the Dutch word **Wesche**, signifying a Swadling-band, *Baltheus vel Fascia*, as *Camden* in *Quinciis* and *Twengais (Areola* in *Ewias) Fascia* is a very proper word; *Minshew* gives it so, and adds, *quòd olim honoris cingulum habebatur*, which well agrees with *Camdens* Blason in *Quincy* aforesaid. As to the word *Baltheus*, see before in **Bend** what I have said of that. As for *Arcola* (which *Camden* uses in *Ewias)* I do by no means like it, it is a Diminutive, and he uses *Area* (in *Bainard)* in the same sense; nay for a **Bend** (in *Howard)* and a **Bend** contains



but

but a fifth of the Field, a Fesse a third part. *Chifletius* uses *Fascia* in *Bethun*, and *Vredus* in *Mark*, *Fascia transversa*. *Chifletius* in Austria *Nova* and Tenremond uses *Zona*; and *Vredus* the same in Bozsele and Uberhout. *Vredus* also hath *Argentum transversum*, for a Fes Arg. in Uiane. The French have a use, that if three or four Bars be born in a Field, they call it a Fesse of so many pieces; which *Vredus* imitating, hath in Archel *Fascia quadruplex*, and in Delmehorst *Zona duplex*: So that Coat (quoted by *Ferne*, *pag.* 184.) born amongst others by the Duke of Sleswick, Prince of Norway, blasoned thus in Latine by the German Heralds, *Unam brisuram in tres partes sectam, ac per caput, medium, ac pedem Scuti, dispersam*: Gules a Fesse of three pieces, the first in Chief, the second in Fes, the third in base Or. This barbarous word *Brisura* is made out of the French word *Brisure*, which signifies a Bruising or Breaking, *Pource que la face brise l'Escu*, Because (forsooth) the Fesse doth as it were bruise the Shield.

Fesse-ways (or in Fesse) *fasciatim*, or *in loco Fasciæ* (or *ordinatim ad modum Fasciæ*, for things more than one in number.) *Vide Insignia* Montague, *titulo* Fusil.

Party per Fesse: The Ancients were wont to say, *Partitum ex transverso*, you may use the Adverb *transversè*, as *transversè sectum*, or *bipartitum*; or you may use the Adverb *fasciatim*, or else say, *Ad Diametrum bipartitum* (see my Lord *Ropers* Coat *sub titulo* Counterchanged) as also Franconia, Title Indented.

Field, or Shield: The old Masters used *Campus*, and so *Vredus* in *Bethun*. *Camden* uses *Parma*, *Clypeus*, *Scutum*. *Chifletius* uses *Scutum* and *Area* very often; *Scutaria Tessera* in Frisia (and indeed Provinces and Baronies used four-square Banners, and of that form is *Tessera*) he uses *solum* in Hierusalem, Holland, Hibernum, Saline; and so doth *Vredus* in Montmorency Ancien, Rollincourt, and Slebir (and indeed *solum* is the proper word for the ground-work of any Painture or Embroidery.) *Vredus* uses *Alveum* in Norweghe and Courtnay (*at quo jure, admodum, scilicet proprio, prorsus nescio*) he uses *Area* in Ketheil, and *Scutum* very often.

A

A File with three Labels, or more (as *Leigh* terms it) that is, a Label with three points (as our modern Heralds give it) *Fasciola trifida*, as *Vredus* in Anjou. (But see Label.)

Fitchy, *Spiculatus* (as *Vredus* in Bar and Anghien hath *Cruces brachiatæ in imo spiculatæ.*) The Arms of *Colier* of Staffordshire are expressed in his Patent, *Scuto nigro Crucem patentem figitanam de auro*, Sable a Cross patefitchy Or; but in my opinion *Crux figibilis*, or *figenda* had been Latine less barbarous. *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Crucibus cruciatis figitivis*, for Cross Crosslets-fitchy; which word *figitiva* is of worse stamp than *figitana.*

A Flanque, or Flasque (*Leigh* would make them distinct and subordinate; I take them to be all one, or the last to be no word at all in Heraldry.) The first signifies in French a Side (*un Flanc*) Accordingly in Latine we may term it *Latus* or *Latusculum*, and (from its form) put the Epithet of *Gibbosum* to it, or we may call it *Segmentum gibbosum*, or *Orbiculi Segmentum*; for it is the Segment of a circular Superficies. These Flancks are seen in the Arms of the Noble Family of the *Hobarts*, thus blasoned by *Guillim*, Sab. a Star of eight points between two Flanches Erm. In Latine, *Scutum pullum, cujus utrumq; latus candidum, est gibbosæ formæ, & muris Armenii maculis distinctum, Stellâ proprii colori: & octo radiorum (in corde Scuti) interpositâ.* Or thus, *In area nigra, stellam octo radiorum auream, inter duo gibbosa Segmenta, muris Armenii vellere impressa, & latera parmæ conficientia.* Or you may say (instead of *gibbosa Segmenta*) *Duo orbiculi Segmenta*; as also (leaving out *Latera Scuti conficientia*) you might say *Orbiculi Segmenta lateraria.* But then this doth not express, but that their Side-segments of an Orbicular superficies (for such they are) are severed from the Sides of the Scutcheon, which here they are not, but make and constitute the Sides thereof.

Fleury, flory, fleurty, florety (all which amount but to flowered)

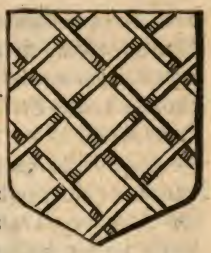
flowered) *Liliatus*, as *Camden* in *Howard*, so *Vredus* in Cleve. *Chiffletius* hath *foliatus* in Tirolis, which is not so genuine.

A Fret: It consists of a Mascle and two oblique Lines (derter and siniſter) braced or interlaced one in the other. Some term it a true Loves Knot; and the Vulgar call it *Haringtons* Knot, because it is their Arms, and *Nodo firmo* is their *Motto*, in allusion thereto: and indeed under the Arms of *John* Lord *Harington* (deceased *An.* 1613.) I have read these following Verses, confirming this acception thereof, and stiling it a Knot.

Virtutem antiquam hæc spirant Insignia multam,
Et Nodo firmo *gloria firma manet.*
Sanguinis en quanto fueras dignatus honore
Major Avis, meritis gloria facta tuis.

Truly this is a worthy Family, and I should be very well contented for their sakes to have it blasoned *Nodus Haringtonius:* But then we should do injury to the Illustrious Family of *Matravers*, or *Mal-travers*, which I presume to be as ancient, and also bare a Simple Fret. Now because it is a sign or mark born in Arms, and a Device (no doubt) of Heralds, and also passed and wrought in true Loves knot, we may most properly term it *Heraldorum Nodus Amatorius* (or *Heraldicus veri amoris Nodus*) according to which I will describe the said Coats of *Matravers* and *Harington* (ancient Barons.) The first bears *In Scuto nigro Heraldorum nodum amatorium, ex auro:* Sab. a Fret Or. The other *Clypeum atrum, Heraldico veri amoris nodo impressum argenteo:* Sab. a Fret Arg. The Ancients would term it *Frettum Simplex*; and such as will not stile it as aboveſaid, may describe it *Retis unicam maculam & duas Taeniolas obliquas (dextram scilicet & siniſtram) cuncta simul pro veri amoris nodo intertexta.* Which Blason is Mathematical enough.

Frettꝫ



Fretty is of six, eight, or more pieces. The old Masters were wont to say *Arma frectata*, as *Arma frectata de rubro, in campo aureo*, which are the Bearing of *Verdon* (a most ancient Baron) and yet stand in the body of Westminster-Abby, the South-side (*Inter Insignia Magnatum tempore H. 3.*) *Vredus* in St. Valery uses *Clathris Scuto superpictis*; or you may as well say *Cancellis*, or the Adjectives *Clathratus* and *Cancellatus*. But indeed Arms Fretty consist of Bastons dexter & sinister, interchangeably passing one over and under the other: whereas Latices (in Latine *Clathri* or *Cancelli*) pass entirely all over one the other; sometimes consisting of Batons paly and barry, otherwhile again of Batons dexter & sinister (as that of *Ferne* taken out of Bara) and are always nailed at the jointures or meetings. Arms Laticed, the French call *Treillie*, with the Adjective (or *un Treillis*, using the Substantive) and Blason also the nailings, as *d'Asure à un Treillis d'Ar. cloué de pourpre.* But I think Bara had done well here to have expressed the position of the Sticks.

——Brevis esse laborans
Obscurus fiet——

For my part then, laying aside *Clathri* and *Cancelli*, I am resolved to follow my own opinion, and according to my foresaid Description, to blason the Coat of the anciently descended Baron of Parham, my Lord *Willoughby* Lord Proprietary of Barbadoes, *Qui gestat Scutum cæruleum, octonis bacillis aureis impressum obliquis (quatuor dextris, totidemq; sinistris) qui alius super alium (vicissim & subter) subalternatim interponuntur*: Bl. Fretty of eight pieces Or. And which *Vredus* would describe only thus, *Cyaneum Scutum clathris aureis ei superpictis*; which indeed is proper only for *Treillie*. Which *Title* see hereafter.

Guillim would derive the term Fretty from the French word *Retz*, which signifies a *Net*; and indeed *Sibmacher* of Norimberg (in his German Blason of the Arms of *Van Schaderitz*

Schaderitz of Misnia) says, Das nets darin weiss (the net therein *white*) meaning thereby Fretty Arg. If so, then *Reticulatum* would very well expresse it, as in the Arms of the ancient Lords *Etchinghams* of Sussex, Bl. Fretty of six Arg. *Parmam cæruleam, tribus, ex argento, taniolis dextris, totidemque sinistris Reticulatam*; which are yet standing in the East-window (North-Isle) of Shoreditch-Church *juxta* London, for *Margaret* Daughter to *Thomas* Lord *Itchingham*, and Wife to Sir *John Elrington* (both there buried.) Indeed Arms Fretty do altogether resemble a Net, and especially when *Fishes* appear there-under, as in the Arms of *Stourgeon* (a Family of good esteem *sub H. 6. & Edw. 4.*) which some blason, Bl. three Sturgeons nayant Gold; and Fretty of six Gul. over all. Others again, Bl. over three Sturgeons nayant Or, a Net Gules: In Latine, *Scutum cæruleum tribus Sturionibus natantibus (altero alteri impositis) impressum aureis, & deinde filis sex rubris reticulatum.* Or thus, *In parma cyanea tres Sturiones aureos (alterum alteri, quasi nantes, impositos) reti sex filorum miniato illaqueatos.* These Arms are to be seen *(super Tumulo prostrato)* in the South-Isle of Little St. Bartholomews Church by Smithfield, for one *Richard Sturgeon* stiled (in his riming Epitaph, too long to be here recited) *Armiger Regis:* he dyed *An.* 1456. *Mille quater centum semel l. sex tempore Christi.*

A Fusil: The Ancients used *Fusillus*, *Chassaneus* calls it *Fusa*; but *Peacham* says *Fusus*, and indeed is the proper word, according to which I will describe the Coat of the Honourable *George Montague* Esq; Brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of Manchester, and late Master of St. *Catharines* Hospital, *Scutum argenteum, cum ternis Fusis coccineis, in loco fasciæ dispositis, limbo nigro circumducto, & itidem junioris fratris debitâ adhibitâ differentiâ:* Arg. three Fusils in Fesse Gules, and a bordure Sable; with due difference for a younger Brother: Or you may say, *Scutum candidum, nigro fimbriatum, & tribus Fusis (ad modum fasciæ conjunctim locatis)*

catis) impressum rubeis, debitâ, &c. Mr. *Morgan* in his Sphere of Gentry *(lib. 3. pag. 81.)* will have these Fusils to be Lozenges; but *(lib. 2. pag. 58.)* he follows my Blason, which is approved by *York*, as also by *Brook* (in the Viscount *Mandevile*) who also makes the Bordure ingrailed.

Fusilly, *Fusillatum*, as *Guillim ex Uptono*; but you may say, *Fusis interstinctum*, or *distinctum*, as *fusis aureis & caeruleis interstinctum*; **Fusilly Or and Azure**, the Arms of the ancient Knights of Austrasia (or Lorrain) as also of the Dukes of Aquitain.

Galthraps. See **Calthraps.**

Garbe: *Ferne* calls it *Fascis frumentarius*, which is a very proper expression, and according to which I will blason the Arms of the Noble Family of the Lord *Sheffields* of **Butterwick** in **Lincolnshire**, and Earls of **Mulgrave** in **Yorkshire**; *Parmam argenteam, cum Tigno miniato, inter tres ejusdem coloris, fasces frumentarios interposito:* **Arg. a Cheveron between three Garbes Gules.** This term **Garbe** we borrow from the French, who call a Sheaf of any kind of Corn *Gerbe*, or *Jerbe*.

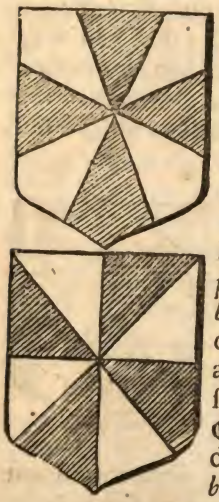
Gardant, or full-faced, *Obverso ore*, as *Camden* in **Holland**; you may say, *Leonem os obvertentem, &c.*

Regardant, *Retrospiciens.*

Gobone, or **Gobonated**, *Gobonatus*, as *Guillim ex Uptono*: it is a word used in *Carving* (as to Gobon a Lamprey, or the like, in seven or eight pieces.) It is the same with **Compone**, consisting of a single range of Panes or Squares, therefore I refer you to what I have said under that Title. A Bordure **Gobone** is seen in the Arms of the Dukes of **Somerset**, and of the *Herberts* Earls of **Pembroke** and **Montgomery**: and a Label **Gob.** in the Arms of *Nevil*, Marquess *Montacute*, Earls of **Northumberland** and **Sarum.**

Counter-gobone (which some call **Countercompone**) consists of two ranges; and I have told you before, That *Duplex ductus Tessellarum* Latinizes this form of Bearing. See *Carniola*

Carniola in *Chiffletius* his Blason. When such Panes or Squares come to be of three ranges, we account it Chequy; but the French term *Contercompone*, *Eschiqueté de deux traicts.*



Giurony: The word *Giron* is French, and signifies the Lap; for suppose one sitting (the knees posited somewhat asunder) imagining also a traverse Line from one knee to another, the same with the two thighs make a *Guiron.* The Ancients were wont to say, *Arma contraconata,* and so Sir *John Ferne (pag.* 211.) hath *Arma contra-conata, ex duodecim partibus de auro & blodio*; and is *Bassingborn*'s Coat, as he: And *Stow* (speaking of Basing's-hall in London) says, these are the very Arms of *Basing*, and that some of this Family being seated in Cambridge-shire (near a *Bourne)* were called *Bassing* at the *Bourne*, or *Bassingborne*, and gave also the said Arms; but an old Roll I have, says, they of Cambridge-shire bore Guirony of eight Arg. & Gules. But to my purpose I think *Cuneatus* were a good word from *Cuneus* a Wedge; and of that form is a Guiron (I mean as to the narrow sides thereof, which end acutely: for I must confess the broad sides of a Wedge end obtusely, which a Guiron doth not). And accordingly I will blason the Arms of *William D'Ipre* Earl of Kent, *Scutum segmentis denis, ex auro vicissim, & cyano cuneatum, quibus in umbilico imponitur Scutulum sanguineum, & dein superinducitur bacillus sinister argenteus, oram Scuti majoris minimè pertingens:* Guirony of ten Pz Bl. an Inescotcheon Cul. a Baton sinister humetty Arg. ober all. The word *Conatus* (used by the old Masters) was formed (though very unworkman-like) from the word *Conus*, which signifies a Geometrical body, sharp at one end, and broad at the other: If therefore you will use this word in your Blason rather than *Cuneus* (and there seems some reason for it, because

cause the broad side of a Wedge answers not to the shape of a Guiron) lay aside the foresaid Adjective *Conatus* (which truly signifies one that endeavours any thing) and say thus, *Scutum, segmentis duodenis in conorum modum, ex auro vicissim & cyano, interstinctum:* Or else, *Scutum, conis duodenis, aureis vicissim & cæruleis interstinctum*, and is *Bassingborn*, first mentioned, being Guironny of twelve Pieces. *Vredus* in Anglien says barely, *In Segmenta divisum:* but because *Segmentum* doth not genuinely signifie this form of Guiron, he had better in that Blason have said, *In Conos divisum.* But in Guironny of eight, *Segmentum* will do well; as for example, in *Bassingborn* of Cambridge-shire (by me before mentioned) which Arms I thus blason, *Clypeum, linea perpendiculari, transversa (& diagonali, tum dextrâ tum sinistrâ) in octona argentea & rubea traductum segmenta:* for indeed these Partition-lines describe the Field into exact *Guironal Segments.* Yet there is another form of Guironny of eight, which renders the Field, as if consisting of a Cross pate and Saltire of the same make (the Saltire-Cones taking up an equal proportion on each side of the Angles of the Shield, whereas in the other form two Guirons of different colours meet in the said Angles;) but of this I shall speak more by and by, and instance a Bearing. *Leigh* (and *Guillim* from him) bring a Coat of two Guirons (Arg. two Guirons Gules) and never express how they stand; whether directly in Pale, directly in Fesse, or directly in Bend; or whether composed by a Paly and Bendy Line, of a Fessy and Bendy (as indeed these are) and therefore I will Latinize them accordingly, *Parmam argenteam, cum duobus è minio conis, qui per totidem lineas (hanc oblique dextrorsus currentem, illam transverse ductam) componuntur.* *Morgan* gives you an instance of two Guirons made by a paly and bendy Line, and (affecting Novelty) blasons it thus, Party per Pale Arg. Gules, per Bend counterchanged. This you may describe, as I have done the former, by expressing the Lines.

Now as to the three other sorts, first by me premised, they may be rendred *Binos conos, directè in loco pali, fasciæ,*

&c. dispositos: Or else, *Exactè, perpendiculariter, transversè, aut obliquè locatos*; and add, *in umbilico Scuti coeuntes:* for you are to take notice, That all our Authors presume Guirons to meet and terminate in the Navel and Centre of the Shield, as all those aforesaid do. To which Axiom, notwithstanding, if we too strictly adhere, we may very well wonder what elaborate *Favine* (*Tom. 2. pag.* 152. in the Arms of *Don Rodrigo Ruj Gonsales Giron* the fifth Earl of Castile) means, blasoning them *D'Or à trois Guirons de Gueuls en Pal.* Now how these Guirons should be in Pale, and also meet in *Centro Scuti*, will be the question.

For answer then, these Arms are *Coupé Emmanché* (as *Segoine* would term them) or *Pointes en Pal* (as *Bara* would give them. See Title Barry pily.) We may term them Paly pily; and Piles being of a Guironal or *Conal* form, will well enough excuse *Favine*, especially for that the Spaniards themselves blason their Arms so; as namely *Barnabe Morena De Vargas*, Discurs. 17. of the Nobility of Spain, saying, *Los Girones traen, Girones roxos, y de Oro*, The Family of the *Girons* bear red and gold Guirons. By this very instance of these Arms, you may perceive the reason why in the last Blason I have added *in umbilico Scuti coeuntes*, which is to specifie their position, extended to a conjunction and meeting (for Guirons may be so made in Pale, Fesse, or Bend, as not to come near or touch one the other.) But as to those other described by their Lines, there was no need of such expression; for their terminating *in Centro*, necessarily falls out by such their said delineation.

Now for the better understanding how two Guirons may stand exactly in Pale, Fesse, or Bend, it must be by having before you a Guironny Shield of eight, made up of a Cross paty (or fourny) and a Saltire of the same figure and shape, but pointed *in Centro*, and there you shall find two Cones exactly in Pale, two other in Fesse, two in Bend dexter, and two in Bend sinister. Such Arms are born by the Noble Family of *Beranger* in Daulphine (as *Segoing* says) *viz.*

Gironne

Gironne d'Or, & de Gueuls, de huict pieces; which I thus Latinize, *Conos octo aureos & rubeos, decussim (versus extremitates ejus) patulam, simúlque crucem ejusdem formæ referentes.* My fore-cited Author *Vredus (pag. 12. De Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ)* hath the word *Gyrus* for a Gyron *(Gyros vocant,* says he, in the ancient Arms of those Earls;) but he there mentions it as a Term of Art, vulgarly (not refinedly) used. And *Petra Sancta* in his *Tesseræ Gentilitiæ*, speaking of the Arms of *Acuna*, calls them *Aculeos, seu Cuspides*, the first word I wholly reprobate, the latter may as well be applied to piles, which *Bara* terms Points, to which French word *Cuspis* exactly answers.

Gutty: *Guttis respersum* or *imbricum*: I will give you the Arms of *Drope* Lord Mayor of London, 14 *Edw.* 4. (and did stand 1666. on the Conduit in Cornhil, which he repaired and augmented) *viz. Scutum argenteum guttis atris respersum, sive imbricum; caput autem Scuti est sanguineum, & leone gradiente aureo (obverso ore) exaratur.* Let *Fuller* in his Sheriffs of London English this for me, Arg. goutte de poix, on a chief Gules a Lyon passant gardant, &c. If you ask me why I did not turn them *Guttis piceis*; I answer, I am not for such fond Novelties, I take them to be down-right Drops, and rather *Ink* than *Pitch*; and therefore term them *Atris*.

There is an English Author so finical, that he says, if *Drops* be Red, they are of *Blood*, *Goutte de Sang*: which fancy I like well enough. If Black, he will have them *de Poix* (of *Pitch*) as aforesaid. If White, he will have them *de l'Eau* (of *Water*) yet notwithstanding the French Blasoners put the Metal, as in *Trophée d'Armes*, and *Tresor Heraldique*. I find *semé de gouttes d'eau d'argent* in the Arms of *De l-egue*, Drops of Water Argent. And indeed the *Elements* of *Armory (pag. 163.)* says, the colour of Water is Blue: And so *Virg. Æn.* 3.

Tum mihi Cæruleus supra caput astitit imber.

Camden that great Luminary of *Antique* Learning, and of the *Roman* Tongue, speaking of Mersey River (one of the Boundaries of Lancashire) hath this expression; *Alia flumina in cæruleum suum finum vocans.*

And as to Sea-water, the *Poets* all along adjust that colour. Our Dictionaries tell us, That *Virgil* uses *Cærula, in Plurali*, for the Sea.

And *Claudian*, speaking of England, says, —— *Cujus vestigia verrit Cærulus* —— Quoted by *Camden* in his *Britannicæ Nomen.*

Ovid (lib. 8. & 15.) hath *Aqua cærulea* for Sea-water. And *(lib. 13.)* hath *Cæruleus Pontus.*

Virg. (lib. 3. Æn.) speaking of the Rock Scylla, says,

—— *Cæruleis canibus resonantia saxa.*

And *(lib. 5.)* he gives *Neptunes* Chariot the adjunct of *Cæruleus.*

And as to the Epithets of the Sea Gods, *Ovid (lib. 1.)* hath *Cæruleus Triton.* *Virg.* in the fourth of his *Georg.* hath *Cæruleus Proteus.* And *Persius (Sat. 1.)* his *Cæruleus Nereus.*

To conclude then, as to White Drops, I aver our loving Friend the foresaid Author, had better been contented with *Goutté d'Argent*, as he is with *Goutté d'Or* (asserted by *Bara* in the Arms of *Gedeon*) than to come off so bluely as I shall yet make him. But he goes on, and says, Blue is *Goutté de Larmes* (of Tears) had he said they had been drops of sweat, *Ovid (lib. 5.)* would have taken his part, speaking of *Arethusa.*

Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus,
Cæruleaq; cadunt totò de corpore guttæ.

So again *(lib. 9.)* in the Death of *Hercules.*

Cæruleisq; fluit toto de corpore sudor.

Besides he had forgot our old English Epithet of Crystal Tears; neither had he ever read *Favines Theatre of Honour*, where *(Tom. 2. pag. 420.)* he might have met with *Goutté de larmes d'Argent:* Drops of Tears Silver. Which Phrase I find often in *Tresor Heraldique (pag. 330, 331.* as also *453, 455.)*

But

But to conclude this Discourse of Goutte: The French are so far from making *Tears* Blue, that they confound *Tears* and *Drops* indifferently; as in the aforesaid Author *(pag. 236.)* I find *Larmes d'Or*: So *(pag. 330, 331.)* I find *Larmes de Sable* more than once.

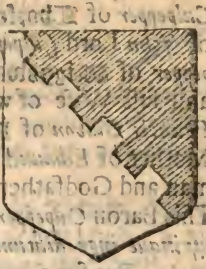
Hauriant or Hariant, *Hauriens*, *piscis hauriens haltum*, or *piscis aphelans erectus*.

Heraldry, *Ars Heraldica*: So *Camden* in the Earls of Cornwall hath *Artis Heraldici periti*. So again in the Margent of his Preface to Kent.

An Humet. *Vide* Bar.

Humetty. *Vide* Couped.

Hunters horns are of two sorts, Semicircular and Straight: The first are termed in Latine *Litui* or *Buccinæ incurvæ*; the other *Buccinæ porrectæ*. The first kind are frequent in Arms, and are the principal Bearing of the High-born Prince of Orange, *scilicet*, *Buccinam incurvam cæruleam cesto appensam rubro in parma aurea*: Or a Hunters horn Bl. stringed Gul. as *Bara (pag. 52.)* The other sort I never observed born, unless only in the Arms of the Honourable Family of *De Blaesere* in Flanders, which are not absolutely straight, but far from semicircular. They bear Arg. a Cheveron Gules, between three Hunters horns erected (and *sans Baudrick*) Sab. garnisht Or.



Imbatteled or Crenelle: The old word was *Kernellatum*, as we may see by *Camden* in Lancashire, speaking of the *Tunstals* Seat called Thurlands, says he, *Rex licentiam dedisset firmare & Kernellare mansum*; *id est*, *Loricis incingere & coronare*. *Vredus* uses *Pinnatus* in Portenan, and *Pinnis asperatus* in Arkel; and accordingly will I blason the Bearing of the great Family of the *Boyles* Earls of Cork in Ireland; *viz. Clypeum (argento & coccino, dextrorsùs obliquo, & pinnato)*

bipartitum: Or thus, *Obliquè dextrorsùs, argento & coccino, in Pinnorum modum junctim bipartitum*: Or you may say, *Loricis operato*; Party per Bend Crenelle, Arg. & Gules.

Indented, *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Indentatus*. *Vredus Dentatus* in Auerhout; and also *Denticulatus* is a meet word.

Indorsed, *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *ad invicem terga vertentes*: which word *Invicem*, because it signifies rather something that is done by course, than fixed position, I do not so well approve of; and recommend you rather to *Vredus*, who uses *Obversis tergis* (in the Ablative Case Absolute) in Bar, and in Ferette *Tergo obversis*.

Ingrailed: *Spilman* in his *Aspilogia* uses *Imbricatus*, which Term, as also many other of his, is very obscure. *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Ingradatus*, which is like the rest of its ware; but *Guillim*, who was much assisted by Dr. *John Barkham* (Parson of Wocking in Esser, and a great Scholar) says, *Ingrediatus* from *Ingredior*; and gives this reason, *Quia ista formâ plùs æquò campum ingreditur*; or from *Gradus* (as *Upton*) *Quia color gradatim infertur in campum*. But (to confess the truth) the circumstances of both these reasons, are as well found in the Inbecked form. However using this word *Ingrediatus*, I will blason the Bearing of *Thomas* Lord *Culpepper* of Thorseway in Lincolnshire, who was the Son of *John* Lord *Culpepper*, who was the Son of *Thomas Culpepper* of Wiggeswell in *Comit.* Sussex Esquire, the second and last Wife of which *Thomas*, was *Mary* the Widow of *Francis Gibbon* of Wolbenden *in Comit.* Kent Esquire, and Mother of *Edmund Gibbon* Esquire (late deceased) my Kinsman and Godfather, *& cui sum multis nominibus obligatus*. This Baron *Culpepper* bears *Baltheum Humeralem sanguineum, utrinque ingrediatum in parmâ argentea*: Arg. a Bend ingr. Gul. But for as much as the word *Ingrediatus* doth not absolutely express the form (for indeed as to the two reasons aboveseid, they may as well be applied to the inbecked) it

were

were not amiss to add after *ingrediatum*, *id est*, *per totam utramq; oram in Semilunulas delineatum.* And as to this term *Semilunula* I have learned *Lily* to Friend, who treating *De Sententiarum punctis*, says, *Parenthesis est sententia duabus Semilunulis inclusa.* And indeed (as to the form of those he exhibits) you will find the first resembling the *Decrescent*, the latter the *Increscent*. So in a Bend ingrailed you will find the forms of the *Increscent* on the right side thereof, of the *Decrescent* on the left, and so in a Pale: In a Fesse you will find the usual or common *Crescent* (which the French call the *Mounted Crescent*) on the upper side, and the *Crescent Reversed* on the under side. In a Bordure on the right side the *Decrescent* (on the left the *Increscent*) above or at top the *Crescent Reversed*, below the *Mounting Crescent*, that is, with *Horns erected*. With my former addition therefore will I blason the Arms of *Ratcliffes* Earls of Sussex, and conclude, *In solo candido, taniam Diagonalem nigram ingrediatam; id est, per totam utramq; oram, in Semilunulas, delineatam.* If a Cross be ingrailed, term it *Crucem ingrediatam, hoc est, ad oras, in Semilunulas, delineatam.*

Invecked: The Book of St. *Albans* hath *Invectus.* So hath *Guillim*, who says the term comes from *Inveho*, *Quia ipsa linea gibbosa in Borduram plus æquo invehitur.* Here is a casual mistake; for indeed *Linea gibbosa potiùs in campum plus æquo invehitur.* And here it will not be amiss to descant concerning this form. *Leigh* says, 'tis seldom born of the English (which is true) but otherwise commonly of the *Almaines* and *Flemings*. I have been very much conversant in the Arms of those Nations, and I profess I do not remember ever to have met with the form.

I confess the Lord of Salinburg, in Austria, bears a Coat quartered with his own, that, at first blush, a man would take for Party per pale invecked Arg. Sab. But indeed is ingrailed (the Ingrailment consisting only of *three Semicircles*) though in the third quarter it is made really

Inbecked. And this is common with the *Germans*, for they use to make the things in the first and fourth, the second and third quarters confront and look one towards another. As if a man bore at the first a Lyon rampant right; yet when he comes to quarter another Coat therewith, they paint the Lyon in the first quarter turned towards the left, that in the last right; and so 'tis here in this Lords Arms.

Die Hochstetter of Austria bears Party per Bend sinister ingr. Or, Bl. And the same name (a Noble Family of Augspurgh) Party per Bend dexter ingr. Bl. Or: and are both of four Semicircles. So Mon Heynspach of Bavaria: Per Bend dexter ingrailed of three pieces Bl. Or. All Partitions Ingrailed are one way (of the Field) of that form, and on the other Inbecked. But the form must be applied to the colour first to be named; and this is a Rule worth the noting, and being observed, prevents mistakes. *Leigh* tells us of a Coat that he took out of St. *Catharines* Monastery near Koban; *viz.* Sab. inbecked Or, a Chief Ermine. For my part I am clean contrary to his opinion; for I should apply this *golden Pourfile*, which he terms Inbecked, to the Chief rather, than the body of the Field, blasoning the Coat Sable a Chief Erm. ingrailed, Or: my reason is, because the Honourable *Ordinaries* and *Bordures* suffer often these accidental forms and differences. But that the Field should do it (after this manner) is to me most strange. This form of Inbecked (which the French call *Canelé*) I have not yet found to be used among us, unless only in the Arms of the *Levant* or *Turkie* Company (as *Morgan* avers) and those of *Leftwich* of Leftwich in Cheshire, as the Cut in *Vale-Royal* gives them. I will blason them both, and first that of the Company: *Qui gerunt Navem deauratam (cui vela & vexilla alba, cuncta crucibus rubeis insignita) mare inter duos scopulos (hæc coloris nativi) transeuntem. Caput autem Scuti est argenteum & invectum:* On a Sea between two rocks proper, a Ship Or, Sails and Pendents Ensign'd, with Crosses Gules: a Chief inbecked Arg. Leftwich *portat in Scuto argenteo Baltheum lumbarem*

barem invectum, cærulei coloris, tribus faſcibus frumentariis impreſſum aureis: Arg. on a Feſſe inbecked Bl. three Garbs O.

But as I ſaid before of *Ingrediatus*, ſo ſay I of *Invectus*, it is too ſtrait-laced to breathe out its own meaning; and therefore we muſt come in with an *id eſt*. *Gibbis*, or *lineis gibboſis infra clauſum* for the firſt Coat; and for the laſt with *variis gibbis*, or *variis lineis gibboſis utrinq; operatum:* you cannot uſe the phraſe of *Linea Arcuata* or *Convexa*; for what is ſo on the upper ſide of the Feſſe, is the contrary on the nether, and ſo the ſame in the Ingrailed form.

Now laſtly, if a Croſs be inbecked, expreſs it *Crucem invectam*; *hoc eſt (ad oras) gibbis (ſeu gibboſis lineis) operatam, vel delineatam.*

Iſſuant (as a Lyon iſſuant) before we come to the Latine Term, let's rightly underſtand what is meant hereby. *Bara* tells us, it is *une partie du devant & le haut de la queüe, qui ſe montre dans le Chef ou dans la moitié du haut de l'Eſcu. Le Trophée d'Armes* ſays thus, *Le Lion iſſant ne monſtre que la teſte, le bout de la queüe, & le bout des jambes de devant. Bara* ſays it is parcel of the fore-part of the Lyon, as alſo the top of his Tail ſhewing it ſelf in Chief, or in the middle part of the top of the Scutcheon. *Le Trophée d'Armes* ſays a Lyon iſſuant ſhews but his Head, the top of his Tail, and the ends of his Fore-legs. And according to this his deſcription is his Figure thereof (*pag.* 20. of his Cuts)

Now as to the Etymology of the word, it is no other than *Iſſuing* or *Coming forth*, which alſo is the very meaning of the word Naiſſant; for as *Naſcens* in Latine ſignifies ariſing or proceeding, ſo alſo *Naiſſant* in French. Neither is the deſcription of the Lyon Naiſſant much diſcrepant from that of Iſſuant. *Bara* ſays, *Lions naiſſans eſtans en Chef, en Face, ou autrement, ne monſtrent que leur moitié, à ſcavoir, le devant avec les deux pattes & bien peu du corps. Quelques-uns font voir un bout de la queüe, ce qui n'eſt obſervé*

de

de tous. Le Trophée d'Armes says, *Le Lion naissant monstre la moitié anterieure, & se pose au milieu de l'Escu. Bara* tells us, **Lions naissants** being in **Chief**, in **Fesse**, or otherwise, shew only their half part, to wit, that before, with their two paws and a little of their body. Some make them to shew the end of the Tail, which is not observed by all. *Le Trophée* says, they shew their fore half part, and are put in the middle of the Scutcheon.

And now truly my opinion is, That (according to the Identity of the signification of the words, and the near similitude of the posture of the Animal) they may in the Latine Blason be confounded, and used indifferently one for another. *Chifletius* in the Arms of **Zeland** for the **Lion Naissant** (so termed by *Favine (Tom. 2. pag. 339.)* and by himself in his French Version) uses the word *Emergens.* This will also serve for *Issuant*; or you may use *Exeuns* or *Prodeuns.* See *Genvile, titulo* **Barnacle.** And for the better distinction, and to express how much of the **Lion** is seen, it were not amiss to add also *ad humeros*; *ad lumbos*, *&c. emergens sive exeuns.* As to the Lion that seems *issuant* at his middle part, that is usually called a **Demy Lion**; and therefore by *Camden*, in the Arms of the most Illustrious Family of the *Howards*, termed *Dimidiatus Leo.*

Now as to the *Boüt* or *haut de la queüe*, the end or tip of the Tail, if that shews it self, you may express the **Lion** *Emergens, &c. extremámq; caudam monstrans.*

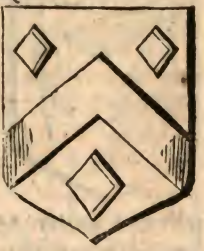
I think I have been exact enough as to the right acception and description of the **Lion** issuant and naissant, I will conclude with the Arms of the Right Honourable *Henry Bennet* Baron *Arlington*, since Earl, and Lord Chamberlain, *Gestantis in Clypeo puniceo Sphæram Regiam ex auro, inter tres Leones argenteos (ad Lumbos) emergentes:* **Gules a Mound Royal Or, between three Lions naissant Arg.** His Motto being *Haud facilè emergunt*, taken from *Juven. Sat.* 3. and agreeing with the posture of his **Lyons.**

A **Label**: *Lemniscus* (so *Camden*) *Lemniscus Quintuplex* in *Quinciis*, and may be used *Triplex*, *Quadruplex*, *&c.* Now note by the way, that *Vredus* uses the Adjective *Lemniscatus*

tus thus, *Tribus palis lemniscatum*, in St. Pol; and in *Schelling*, *Quatuor vacerris lemniscatum*, which is tantamont as Labelled with Pales (Pales being *perpendicular*, as if hanging downward.) *Chifletius* for a Label uses *Limbus*, as *Limbus tripes in Arteſia*. *Vredus* uses the same word in St. Pol, *Limbus quinq; partium*; a Label of five points: and in Abesnes, *Lambella quinq; partium*. This last word is a Barbarism, the first more proper for a Bordure. *Vredus* also (as I have before hinted *sub titulo* File) in Anjou, hath *Fasciola trifida*; but then expresses it *in Capite*, else it might be taken for a Fesse of three pieces, and in truth so it may; therefore *Fasciola tripliciter lemniscata* had been better.

Langued. See before in Armed.

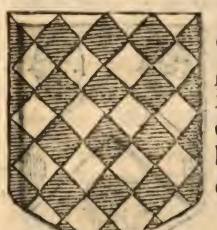
Leopards heads (rather to be termed Faces.) *Chifletius*, in Dalmatia, uses *Pardorum rostra*. But because that *Rostrum* is strictly to be applied to Birds and Beasts with Snouts, and *Leopards* have flat faces, I will use *Ora* (from *Camdens Obverso ore* for Gardant) and that in the Blason of the Bearing of that Noble Family of *Wentworth*, Earls of Cleveland and of Strafford, *scilicet*, *In Clypeo pullo tignum aureum inter tria Leopardorum ora (ejusdem coloris) interpositum*: Sab. a Cheveron between three Leopards faces Or.



A Lozenge, *Rhombulus*, as *Camden* in *Quinciis*; yet I confess our modern Authors call these of *Quincy* Pascles. But the marginal Annotations of *Camden* (*Edit.* 4.) says Lozenges; and a Lozenge *voided* is no other than a Pascle. *Vredus* uses *Rhombus* in Babaria. Sir *John Fern* uses *Tessera* for a Lozenge formed Scutcheon; yet elsewhere he says *Tessera* is four-square; and indeed *Tessera* is used for a *Dye*. And *Chifletius* in Croatia (as also *Vredus* in Dzeur and Mark) use *Tessella*, its Diminutive, for the *Panes* of Arms Chequy. Yet notwithstanding all this, *Chifletius* in Waldegheim uses

it

it for a Lozenge; which word I esteem not so proper as *Rhombus* and its Diminutive. *Chassaneus* (an Author much esteemed) expresses it no otherwise than by the barbarous word *Losangia*. This piece of Armory is illustrated in being the Bearing of the Noble Family of *Hide*, which hath produced an Eminent Lord Chancellor, renowned in a Royal Son-in-law, and happy in his own Posterity, the most Noble Earl of *Clarendon*, and the Viscount *Hide* of *Kenellworth*. They bear *in Scuto cæruleo Tignum aureum, inter tres Rhombulos ejusdem coloris, interpositum:* Jupiter, a Cheberon between three Lozenges Sol. If any blame the seeming Tautology of inter, I refer my self to *Camden* in his *Colcestria* and *Ewias*.



Lozengy, *Rhombulis interstinctus*; as *Clypeus Rhombulis argenteis & rubeis interstinctus*; Lozengy Arg. & Gules; which is the Bearing not only of the most ancient Family of *Tudenham* of Norfolk, but also of *Fitz-Williams* sometimes Earl of Southampton.

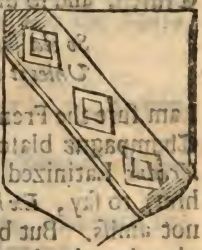
A Manch, which the French (because of the odd fashion) call *Manche mal taillée*; that is, a Sleeve ill cut out: We may very properly term it *Manica antiquæ formæ*. According to which I will blason the Arms of that ancient Family of *Wharton (olim Quarton)* Bearing *in Scuto furvo, Manicam, antiquæ formæ, argenteam, intra limbum aureum leoninis pedibus rubris (in decussim trajectis) adornatum:* Sab. a Manch Arg. within a Bordure Or, charged with Lyons paws in Saltire Gules.

A Mantle (such as Arms are usually adorned with) *Mantelium* or *Pallium*; for heretofore instead of those flourishings and settings out which we now use (called by the Spaniards *Follages* or *Follayes*) they used Mantels or Coats, as may be seen by many ancient Shields. See my Blason of Jesus Coll. Camb. *(inter Insignia Collegiorum illius Academiæ)* for Manteling.

A

A Wartelet, *Merula*, as *Vredus* in Waldeghem.

A Mascle, *Macula* (so *Segonius* in his *Tresor Heraldique* defining what it is.) So the Author of *Le Trophée d'Armes* (says he) *Elles ont pris le nom de* Macula *(Tasche) ou de mailles de grands filets qu'elles figurent quasi*; that is, they take their name from *Macula*, a Speck or Spot; or else from the mashes of a Net, which they almost resemble (and indeed this latter is the opinion of the generality of Heralds) and *Macula* in Latine signifying the last as well as the first. It shall be my word in the Blason of the Coat of *Dudley* Lord *Carlton* of Imbercourt in Surry, and Viscount Dorchester *(in Comit. Oxon.) Qui gestavit, in Scuto argenteo, taniam obliquam nigram tribus, metalli primi, impressam maculis.* But because of the various signification of *Macula*, it were not amiss to add *Cassium* or *Retium* to *Maculis* (I put the word *Nets* in the Plural number to avoid the *Cacemphaton* that will follow, should I say *Cassis* or *Retis maculis.*) The Arms of this Learned *Viscount* speaking English, will be Arg. on a Bend, Sab. three Mascles of first. You may also term them very well *Rhombulos evacuatos*, as I have hinted before, Title Lozenge: The old Masters termed them *Masculas.*



Massoned (which signifies the setting or joyning of the stones in a Building together.) *Chiffletius*, in Castella, for Masoned Sab. says, *Lapidum juncturis fuscis.* And the same *in Marchionatu Sancti Romani Imperii.*

Peirre (as *Leigh* terms it) yet some (says he) call it Vaire cuppe, or Vaire tasse; that is, Vairy of Cups, or Goblets. Indeed I find *Cuppa* in Latine (but an obsolete word) for a Cup, as namely in a Record that mentions an Award given by King *Edw.* 1. against the Citizens of Norwich, for a Riot against the Monks, *viz.* That they should give to

the

the Church *Unam Cuppam de pondere decem librarum auri, & valore centum librarum argenti.* I find also *Tassia* for a Goblet; for upon one given by *Thomas Langton*, Bishop of Winton, to Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, are ingraven these words, *Thomas Langton Winton. Episcopus, Aulæ Pembr. olim Socius, dedit hanc tassiam coopertam, &c.* If therefore the shape of these Arms would allow it, a man might blason them *Cuppis* or *Tassiis variegatum*; but indeed their form hath by no means such resemblance. *Guillim* says, they are the Tops of Crutches, and therefore better blasoned Potent counterpotent, (Potent being an old word for a Crutch, and so used by *Chaucer*,)

So eld she was that she ne went,
Unles it weren by potent.

I am sure the French Authors (all of them) in the Arms of Champagne blason this form *Potencée contrepotencée*, by *Vredus* Latinized *Patibulatum.* Therefore (according to him) to say, *Ex hoc & illo colore Scutum patibulatum* were not amiss. But because these forms here are not of complete length, but rather only the tops or upper parts, we had better say, *Supremis patibulorum partibus variegatum, sive interstinctum*; or instead of *Patibulorum* put in *Pedorum* (*Pedum* signifying a Crutch, *quia vice pedis.*) *Sed vide* Cross Baton, termed by *Chiffletius Crux pedata.*

Membred. See Beaked.

Melle. See Triangled.

A Milrind. See Fer de Moline.

A Motto, such as is usually annexed to Arms. *Camden*, in Lenor, speaking of the *Daubignies*, says, *Eorum Inscriptio fuit*, Distantia jungo. Some will have it *Epigraphe*; which word is used by *Isaac Wake*, Orator of *Oxford* University, in his *Rex Platonicus* (*pag.* 121.) to express the *Motto* of the famous Sir *Thomas Bodley*, *Quarta perennis erit*, *illud* (says he in the Margent) *est Insignium ejus Epigraphe. Raimond Caroen*, in the Epistle Dedicatory of his *Roma Triumphans* to the Lord *Anthony Preston*, Baron of St. George, in Flanders, calls it *Dictum*, as the *Dictum Prestonorum fuisse*

fans

sans tasche. *Verbum* is also a proper word, and indeed *Motto* is Italian, and signifies nought else than *Verbum*.

Motto's are sometimes of quaint conceit, one while expressing the very *Name*, and other-while alluding to the *Arms*.

Of the first sort is that of *Vere*, *Vero nil verius*, which methinks were better to be only *Verus*.

Pierpoint, *Pie repone Te*.

Fairfax, *Fare fac*.

Fortescu, which in Latine is *de forti Scuto*: The Motto is, *Forte Scutum salus Ducum*.

Vincent, *Vincenti dabitur corona*, taken from the *Revelations*, *Chap. 2. vers.* 10. and *c. 6. v. 2.* It is also the *Motto* of the Sirname of *Powis*.

Donne, Dean of *Pauls*, *Fiat voluntas Dei*, Mat. 6. 10.

Pagitt, of Surrey, *Pagit Deo*, 2 Kings 23. 3. Joshua 24. 15.

Pole, of Wilts, *Polit Virtus*, taken from *Juvenal*, *Nobilitas sola est ac unica Virtus*.

Redman, of Cambridge-shire, *Redamanda*, and hath reference to the Cross in the Arms, *Crux redamanda*.

Colins, *Colens Deum & Regem*, 1 Pet. 2. 17.

Jeffery, of Sussex, *Je feray ce que je diray*, which is the Reverse of *Fairefaxes Motto*: The Future Tense of the Indicative Mood being used for the Imperative, in this of *Jeffery*.

Dixy, of Leicester-shire, *Quod Dixi Dixi*.

Fane, *Ne vile Fano*, Act. 24. 6. comprehending besides their own Name, their Illustrious Descent from *Nevill*, Admiral to *William* the *Conquerour*. Which Descent *Camden* asserts, speaking of *Raby Castle* in the Bishoprick of Durham.

But of the latter sort are *Harrington*, whose Arms being a Fret or Knot: The *Motto* is, *Nodo firmo*.

Bennet, of which Family the Earl of *Arlington*, who bearing *Leones emergentes*: The *Motto* is, *Haud facilè emergunt*, as I have already hinted *(pag. 42.)*

Hayes, that bears three Scutcheons *(Virtus mille Scuta)* *quondam* Earls of Carlile. *Bertie*,

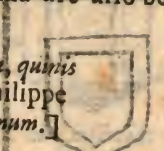
Bertie, that bears three Battering Rams (*Virtus Ariete fortior*) Earl of Lindsey Lord High Chamberlain of England.

Mordant, that bears a Cheveron between three Stars (*Lucem tuam da nobis*, Psal. 43. 3.) Earl of Peterborow.

A Mullet: All French Authors take this for the Rowel of a Spur (and so *Molette* signifies with them) and they affirm it must be pierced (which differences it from a Star, that is never so:) Thus they. But our English Authors make (I know not what) other impertinent distinctions between them, which I omit. *Rotula calcaris* is Latine for the Rowel of a Spur, which word *Rotula* is the Diminutive of *Rota*, which signifies a Wheel; and as a wheel is turned round, or about, so also are the Rowels of Spurs; you must not therefore take *Rotula* here in the strict sense, as signifying a little wheel, but as in respect to its Rotation; for indeed in Mullets you have Spokes, but no Cirque or Hoop about them: Yet I have seen Spurs anciently depicted with such Wheel-like Rowels. *Minsheus* says, the Greeks call a *Rowel* ἀστεροειδὲς, which is *Stellula*: if so, *Stellula calcaris* is a most proper expression, and answers directly our present form, *quia circulo caret*. *Camden* (in Herefordshire) speaking of Elvias Castle, says, the Owners thereof (of the same Name) bore *In argenteo Clypeo arcolam rubram, inter tres Stellulas nigras, interpositam.* Ancient Manuscripts would translate these Stars; but *Guillim* (*pag.* 416.) gives them thus, Arg. a Fesse Gules, between three Rowels Sable. I confess his Cut renders them not pierced, but that was the Gravers omission. *Guillim* was Portsmouth Pourſuivant at Arms, and then *Rouge croix*, and was very well seen in Pedigrees and Tricks of Arms; to his Blason then we may well incline. And therefore if *Camden* had but said *Calcarium stellulas*, he had put us out of doubt, whether Etoils or Rowels. The old Masters used *Macula* for a Mullet; for they took it to be a Meteor fallen down,

down, and so *Leigh* in one place describes it; and such (as Tradition says) was that in the Arms of *Veres* Earls of Oxon, having fallen upon the Shield of one that served in the *Holy Land*. If these Mullets be not pierced, then call them only *Stellulas* (but expressing the forms of the Rays;) for the Rays of Estoils or Stars are (with us) made wavy indented; but of Mullets straight and plain. Look forward to Cillie, a County of Germany, and you will find its Arms thus expressed by *Vredus* (they being Mullets of six points unpierced) *Scutum cæruleum, tribus aureis Stellis, sex Radiorum impressum.* I should think *Radiorum planorum* were proper here; which hints them not to be wavy, as aforesaid, but plain, even, and smooth; if they had been wavy, and so taken for Stars, then *Radiorum Undatorum.* Or you may blason the said Arms thus, *In area cyanea tres Stellas aureas, radiis sex planis coruscantes*; which if they had but five Rays or Beams, had been the Arms of that admirable man the Lord *Philippo Neri*, Founder of the Congregation of the Oratory at Rome (and are also born by our *Hilliards* of the North)

Aurea, cæruleo in Scuto, tria Sidera, quinis
Cum radiis planis; gessisti, Dive Philippe
Neri [*Romanis specimen pietatis optimum.*]



As to the form of Stars Rays (usual with us) look back to Title Flanch.

Naissant. Vide Issuant.

Nebule: The Ancients used the word *Nebulatum* (which word is also found *inter Fragmenta Poetarum* in this very sense of Cloudy.) But for as much as *Nebula* signifies rather a Mist than a Cloud, and that *Nubes* and *Nubilum* are more proper words; we will use the word *Nubilatum* in the Blason of the Arms of the right Ancient Family of the *Blondi* or *Blunts* Barons of Mountjoy in Ireland, and Earls of Devonshire; *Qui portabant Scutum, seris (ex auro &*

atro) fasciolis nubilatis, exaratum. The *Blounts* Earls of Newport bear the same, *Adjicientes Limbum, quadrangulorum ex argento & minio ductu areolatum:* Barry of six Or, Sab. a Bordure Gobone Arg. Gules.

An Orle (it signifies vulgarly in French a Selvidge or Welt) *Vredus* calls it *Limbus* in Maldeghem. *Camden* in *Howard* uses *Limbus Duplex* for a double Tressure, which indeed is a double Orle. *Liber Sancti Albani* calls an Orle *Tractus Simplex*; and that very fitly, as to distinguish it from his *Tractus duplex* and *triplex*, which he also instances. And *Upton* tells us, *Quòd quidam Episcopus Cœnomanensis portavit Tractum triplicatum, de nigro, in Campo aureo:* A certain Bishop of Maine bore a triple Orle Sable, in a Field Or; thus *Guillim* Englishes it. Now as to the word *Limbus*, my opinion is, that using it for an Orle, one should add *à latere Scuti disjunctus*, to distinguish it from *Limbus* a Bordure. And as for *Tractus*, because it signifies only a Trick or Trace, it were necessary to say also, *Scutum totum internè præcingens*, as I will do in the Arms of *John de Baliol*, one of the *Magnates sub H.* 3. (and yet stand in the body of Westminster-Abby-Church on the North side) he bore, *In Area sanguinea, Tractum simplicem argenteum, Scutum totum internè præcingentem:* Gules an Orle Arg. (and are also the Arms of Baliol-Colledge, he being the Founder thereof.)

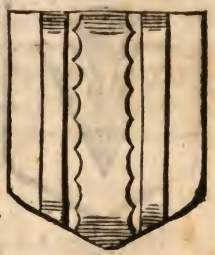
Placed in Orle, *ad oram positus*, as *Chiffletius* in Elsatia: and indeed *Vredus* might better have blasoned the Arms of Maldeghem after that manner; *viz. In solo aureo Crucem coccineam, & duodenas (ejusdem coloris) merulas, ad oram Scuti positas:* And indeed thus are the Arms, as they are many times in the Pedigree of *Bette*, Marquess of Leda in Flanders, lent me by my Honoured Friend Dr. *John Betts* afore-mentioned.

Over all (which the French call *Brochant sur le tout*) *In totam aream protensum, Vredus* in Cleve. *Toti superinductum*, in Saxe Modern. *Omnibus impositum & superimpositum*, in Uuerhout and Praet.

A

A **Pale**, *Palus*, as *Peacham*, and also *Chiffletius*, in **Aragon**, **Mechlinium**, **Sicilia** (all which are Pales in pieces, according to the French acception) so *Vredus* the same word in **Ambaise**, **Burgbaw**, **Chastillion**, **Malines**, **Provence**, **St. Pol**; but in **Schelling** he uses *Vacerra*.

A **Pallet**, *Palus minutus*: it is accounted half the Pale; but yet one cannot call it *Semi-palus*; for that may as well be taken for a **Pale**, **balbed per Fesse**. This **Pallet**, when it is yet made smaller by a fourth part, is called an **Endorce** (as *Leigh* says) and is used to **Cotise** the **Pale**: and hence the name, *Uti ego quidem conjecturam facerem, quia Palo interposito obvertentes Dorsa*: one may term it *Palus minutulus*, or *Vacerra minutula*, or *Vacerrula*. Accordingly I will blason the Bearing of the ancient Name of *Bellasis* (one of which was General of the Forces sent by the *Conqueror* against **Ely**) *In Parma argentea Palum nigrum ingredia tum (hoc est in Semilunulas utrinque delineatum) & duabus hinc inde Vacerrulis planis, ejusdem coloris, comitatum*: **Arg.** a **Pale ingr. betwéen two plain indorces** (or **Pallets**) **Sable** (as *Fullers* Church-History.)



Party per pale, *abs summo Bipartitum*, as *Chiffletius in* **Carinthia**, **Geldria**, **Neapolis**. So *Vredus* in **Farnese** (*Vredus* hath also *ad perpendiculum Bipartitum*, in **Schelling**) *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *partitum secundum Longum*.

The partitions of per Pale are sometimes called *Partes*, as by *Chiffletius* in **Geldria** (*Laterculi* in **Carinthia**) *Semisses* by *Vredus* in **Schelling**.

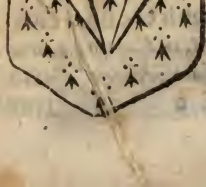
Things placed in Pale. Vide one upon or above another *sub litera* **U**. *Chiffletius*, for a single thing, uses, *In Palum* (see *Mediolanum*.) The Ancients were wont to say *Palata*, as *Liber Sancti Albani* hath, *Tres Coronas de auro palatas, in Campo azureo*: yet *Upton* in the Arms of *Belinus* King of **Britain** (which are the same with the fore-cited) terms them, *Tres Coronas auratas per palum, in Campo azureo*: Or you may say, *In palum collocatas*, or *palari ordine dispositas*. But look, as afore directed.

Arms palp: The old Masters used to say, *Arma palata* (but see *Vredus* in Ambaise, and *Calvert sub titulo* Conterchanged.) In *Ambaise* there are seven Areas, four of Gold, three of red. But these Areas being of an equal latitude, he calls it *Palus septuplex, id est*, Palp of seven (and this amongst the French is common in Barry, Bendy, and Palp) yet some are of opinion, that *Ambaise* is Palp of six, and so should be *Palus sexuplex aureus & coccineus*, or *sex palos aureos & coccineos*.

Passant, *Gradiens*, as *Chiffletius* in Frisia and Zutphenia; and so *Vredus* in Slesic: but in Danemark, *incedens*; as also *Chiffletius* in *Dominicum Petri*.

A Pheon: The French call it *Fer de dard.* accordingly *Ferrum Jaculi* were a very proper word, and with it will I blason the Arms of the Renowned Family of the *Sidneys* Earls of Leicester (*Robert* the first Earl had a generous respect to my Grandfather, and employed him in matters of Trust) *Portant in Scuto aureo ferrum Jaculi cyaneum, acie (vel cuspide) deorsum posità*: Or a Pheon, point downward Blue.

Pierced: *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Perforatus (Crucem masculatam perforatam*: A Cross masculy pierced.) But if it be a Perforation of any other colour than the Field, say, *Puncto impressus*, as *Chiffletius* in Portugal, *Puncto nigro impressus*. But see more fully concerning Piercing *sub titulo* Cross quarterly pierced, in my Treatise of Crosses, which I have placed at the end of my *Alphabetical Heads*, for reason before rendred.



A Pile, *Pila*; and so the Ancients, and is (according to the Verse of Learned *Comenius*) the first signification of that word (*Pila est pes pontis, pila ludit, pila taberna est.*) *Favine* (*Tom.* 1. 14.) blasoning the Arms of Sir *John Chandois* (that most famous Knight *sub Edw.* 3.) describes them, *D'Argent à un pieu (c'estoit*

stoit un pal) aguisé de gueuls. Verily this word *Pieu* seems to be derived from *Pied* a Foot: If so, how fitly consents it with *Pes pontis?* (see the Arms of *Wroteſly*, and *Chandois* aforesaid amongst the Founders of the Garter) *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Tres pilas nigras, in Campo aureo*; and likewise he blasons Plates, *Pilas argenteas*, making no distinctive difference, whereas the first should be *Pilas pontis nigras*, and which the Italians and Spaniards would Latinize *Cuspides*; but might better say, *Palos in imo Cuspidatos*, answering to *Pieux* (or *Paux*) *aguisez*: Stakes pointed at bottom. The *Pile* is memorable in being the Arms of the Illustrious Family of Hollis, Earls of Clare, and Barons of Ifield; the late deceased Baron being that brave Hero, that during his Embassage in France, so remarkably and magnanimously upheld and maintained the Grandeur and Honour of the English Nation. Their Arms are, Ermine two Piles pointed in base Sable: In Latine thus, *Scutum argenteum, muris Armenii maculis, interstinctum, & duabus (pontis) pilis, obliquè positis, & fere in imo cocuntibus, impressum nigris.*

Barry pily (as *Guillim*) *Leigh* absurdly calls it Barry, bendy. It consists of Piles placed Barry-wise, wedged as it were one into the other, and reaching quite cross the Shield. *Bara* calls it *Pointes en face* (points in Fesse, and names the pieces.) *Segoing* calls it *party Emmanché.*) So also my Lord *De l'Espinoy* in the Arms of the Seigneury of Landas, as also in those of the Family of *Berch* in Flanders. This *Emanché* is a French term, I profess beyond my skill to Etymologize, and therefore cannot Latinize it. But the form of it being Piles in Fesse counterplaced, accordingly I will so term them in the foresaid Arms of the Territory of Landas; *Quinæ (ex argento) pontis pilæ transversæ, totidémq; è minio, vicissim contra-positæ, totum Clypeum transeuntes.* Or instead of *Pontis pilæ*, you may say *Cuspides transversæ: (Emanché d'argent & de gueuls de dix pieces.)* I say *totum Cly-*

peum transeuntes, to distinguish it from the deep indented party per Pale, such as is that in the Arms of the *St. Lys* Earls of Northampton, and *Hoyland* of Lincolnshire, exhibited by *York*, and mentioned by *Guillim.* Had I blasoned it only thus, *Dena ex argento & minio pontis pilæ transversè positæ*, without the expression of the conterposition of one colour to another, it might have been presumed to have been Piles placed after the manner of those of the Coat of *Kaiserstul*, a great German Baron; which are, Pily of eight Arg. Gules extended quite through the Shield, and points meeting in the middle of the sinister side thereof, and which some would term *Guironné*. *Lib. S. Alb.* would blason these Arms of *Landas*, *Arma Barrata Bendaria ex albo & rubeo.*

Bendy pily, consisting of Pales placed Bend-ways, and extending quite from one side of the Scutcheon to the other.

Such Arms are born by *Buck* of Lincolnshire, which *York* very left-handedly blasons Barry Bendy, Or and Azure, a Canton Ermine; but indeed should be Bendy pily (or pily Bendy) and thus in Latine, *Pilas pontis obliquas (incerto numero) aureas & cyaneas vicissim contrapositas, & per totum Scutum protensas, cum angulo quadrato dextro, muris Armenii vellere strato.*

Point of a Star, *Radius*, as *Vredus* in Baur and Cillie.

Pometty: *Chiffletius* in Navarre uses *Sphærulis discretus* (or you may say *Sphærulatus.*) *Vredus* in Cleve uses *Nodatus*: But *Camden* uses *Nodosus* for Raguled or knotted in the Arms of Colchester: and *Nodatus* is the same with *Nodosus*.

Potent counterpotent. See Veirre.

Proper colour, *Color nativus*, as *Vredus* in Manuel.

Quarterly: The old Masters were wont to say, *Scutum quarteratum*, or *Arma quarterata*, as *Liber Sancti Albani. Camden (ex veteri Autographo) De armis Luciorum & Perciorum unà portandis*, produces the word *Quarteratim*; but *Quadripartitè* is better Latine. *Chiffletius* in Millain and Naples; and *Vredus* in Daulphine, Vienne, Farnese,

Manuel,

Manuel, and Zollern have *Scutum quadripartitum:* or you may say, *Scutum in quatuor partes, lineis, ad crucis modum, ductis sectum.* According to which I will blason the Bearing of that most Noble and Illustrious Family of *Veré*, so long and uninterrupted Counts of Oxford; *Scutum in quatuor partes (sanguineas vicissim & aureas) lineis, ad crucis modum, ductis sectum, cujus quadrans primarius est stellulâ argenteâ decoratus:* Per Cross Pars and Sol, in the first Quarter a Mullet Luna: Or you may say, *Parmam in quaternas ex minio & auro (per perpendiculum & diametrum) distinctum partes, candidâ stellulâ (radiis plena) quadram primariam insignienti.*

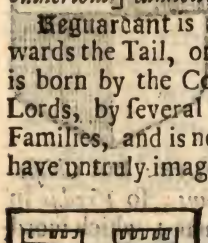
A Quarter: The Ancients used *Quartera:* But *Chifletius* in Millain and Naples hath *Quadrans*; so *Vredus* in Brubeck and Manuel, and *Pars* in Farnese: which word *Pars* will very well serve for the particular *Areas* of all manner of Partitions as well as for quarterly.

Raguled or knotted (*Nodosus*, *Camden* in Colchester) but see Cross Raguled.

Rampant: This word is the Participle of *Ramper*, which in French signifies to *creep*, as also to *climb*; and according to the first signification *Chifletius* hath in Styria the Latine word *prorepens* for it. But *Charles Segoing* (a Learned French Gentleman) says, *Ce mot (rampant) est corrompu du Latin (Rapiens) qui signifie Ravissant.* And accordingly *Bara (pag. 99.)* stiles it *Rampant* or *Ravissant*; and *Liber Sancti Albani* Latinizes a Lion rampant, *Leonem rapacem.* But Learned *Camden Clarenceaux* (in reference to the posture of the Animal, as also to the latter signification of *Ramper*) calls such a Lyon *Erectum*, in *Albaneis*, *Charletonis*, *Chaucombis*, *Eureuxiis*, *Fergusio*, *Longaspatha*, *Montaltis.* *Clypeus ad marginem paginæ appositus, meritò votivus est Clarissimo Viro (quem cùm* Mars *tum* Mercurius *insignivit) Domino* Vinstono Churchill

Equiti Aurato, venerandæ antiquitatis Cultori summo, reique Heraldicæ Patrono singulari (Amicorum optimo) *Qui gerit, in Scuto nigro, Leonem erectum argenteum, cum quadra angulari dextra, Vexillum Sancti* George *referente:* [Anglicè; Sab. a Lyon ramp. Arg. a Canton of Saint George.] *Quæ quidem quadra (Regiæ Majestatis jussu) addita est antiquis suis Insignibus; ut qui fortissimè (Ductoris strenuissimi munus gerens) contra nuperos Perduelles, sæpissimè* [non sine egregiis vulneribus] *dimicavit.*

Reguardant is a French term, and signifies looking towards the Tail, or left side of the Escutcheon. Such a Lion is born by the Counts of Charolois, by several German Lords, by several Welch ancient Hero's, and some English Families, and is no unseemly (or cowardly posture) as some have untruly imagined: its Latine is *Retrospiciens.*



Rests: I never met with this kind of Bearing in any Foreign Coat, save only *De-fargues* of France, and *Arandos* of Spain (whose Blasons I will give you at the close of this Discourse.) And indeed our English Masters accord not well among themselves what they are. *Leigh (pag. 51.)* in the Arms of *Verst* (quartered by my Lord *de la Ware*) calls it a *Sufflue.* So *Boswell (pag. 124.)* in the Arms of *Grenvile,* and describes it, to serve to carry the wind from the Bellows to the Pipes of the Organ, and if so, the word comes from the French Verb *Souffler* to blow; yet the same Author says, some take it for a *Rest* to a Horsemans staff, and accordingly *Ralph Brooke* (in the Arms of *Robert* the Consul Earl of Gloucester (which are the same with *Verst* and *Grenvile* aforesaid) stiles them *Restes des Armes. Guillim* places them among musical Instruments, and says, in old Rolls they are called *Clarions* (now *Clarion* was no other than a *Trump*, and this is a strange shape for a *Trump.*) The same Author therefore hints, as if they might more properly be taken for a *Rudder*, indeed they are semblable; but there are here no Eyes or Ringles to fasten upon

upon hooks which ought to be in a *Rudder*. An old Alphabet I have, as also a delineated Manuscript which I have seen (with Blasons annext to each Coat) terms them (in the Arms of *Arthur*) Claricimbals or Clabecimbals, which the Latines call *Clavecymbala*. Now for my part I am of opinion, That as the Author of the *Sphere* of *Gentry* (by mistake) calls them, in the Arms of the present Earl of Bath, *Clarendons* instead of *Clarions*: So the old Rolls (*Guillim* speaks of) mistook *Clarions* for *Claricords* (*Claricords* or *Clavicords* being by *Minsheus* and others rendred the English of *Clavecymbalum* or *Clavecordium*) who also gives this Etymological reason for the name; *viz. Quia ejus chordæ extenduntur & circumvolvuntur clavibus*, which directly answers to *Harpsicords* and *Virginals*; these two differing only a little in the external form, but nothing in relation to the nature of their strings or manner of playing. The proper Latine Blason then, for the said Arms of *Robert* Earl of Gloceſter, *Verst* and *Grenvile*, is, *Tria Clavecymbala aurea in Scuto rubro.* But if any be so wedded to their old *Mumpsimus*, that they will have them still to be Rests, let me request them to let go their opinion for a Horse-mans Staff or Lance; and take up that of a Bracket; for such do they really and absolutely resemble, far beyond what they do to a Rudder. And because we will continue our Relation to Musick, let them be *Brackets* or *Rests* to an Organ (the divinest of Instruments) hinted by the fore-cited *Sphere* of *Gentry*, and accordingly will I bason the Arms of the Worshipful Family of *Bessing* of Staffordshire, *Tria Organorum fulcra cyanea, in solo aureo*: Or, three Organ Rests Blue.

De-fargues bears, *De gueuls à deux soufflets d'argent en Pal*: (Two in Pale) *Segoing*, *pag.* 447. The *Arando's* of Spain bear different Coats; but one Branch have for Arms, *D'argent à la Bordure d'Or chargée de huict arrests de Lance d'azure*: A Bordure Or, charged with 8 rests for a Lance B. So *Favine*, *Tom.* 2. *pag.* 170.

A Roundle: *Camden* terms it *Globulus* (*adjecto colore*) as in *Cadocus* and *De la Zouch*: both which bore *Bezans*. Now as to Bezans, *Liber Sancti Albani* will have them to be called

called *Talenta*, and by no other name; yet by *Chifletius* and *Vred.* calling Plates *(Nummos Byſantios argenteos)* in their Blaſon of Portugal, as alſo the firſt named again in Friſia, One may very properly call theſe *Nummos Byſantios aureos*, pieces of golden Money ſtamped at Byſantium (for that is the riſe of the Name, as ſome Writers give it.) *Chaſſaneus* calls them *Beſanæ*. *Liber Sancti Albani* (concurring with *Camden*) makes Roundles to be Balls, calling them *Pilæ* (as doth *Onuphrius* in the Life of *Pius* IV.) and ſays they may be of all colours but of Gold: And when they are ſo, to be denominated as aforeſaid. The ſaid Author hath, *Tres pilas argenteas, in campo rubeo:* Gules three plates. But for Torteaux, *Tres Tortellas rubeas, in campo aureo*, (which very Bearing I meet withal in *Vredus* for Boulogne and Courtnaye) but he terms the *Tortellæ*, *Liba (addito colore.)* Now *Libum* ſignifies a Cake; and ſo our *Leigh* makes *Tourteaulx* to be. But *Le Trophée d'Armes* ſays, that *Tourteaux* (by which the French expreſs all Roundles of any colour, ſo they be not Metal) are taken indifferently *pour des Gaſteaux, Boules, ou Playes*, Cakes, Bowls, or Mounds. But *Barnabe Moreno De Vargas* in his 17. Diſcurſo *de la Nobleza de Eſpagna*, ſays, *Los Roelas tuvieron origen de la orden y Cavalleria de la tabula redondo que inſtituyo el Rey Artus*; which is, Roundles took their Original from the Order and Knighthood of the round Table, which King *Arthur* inſtituted; unto three of the chief of which Knights he gave *Roelas* (or Roundles) for their Bearing. If ſo, Roundles muſt be the leaves or top-pieces of orbicular Tables; and therefore in Blaſon not unfitly to be termed *Laminæ orbiculares*, according to which I will deſcribe the Coat-Armour of the moſt Noble and moſt Learned Hero *William* Lord *Broncker*, Lord Viſcount of Lions in Ireland, and Preſident of the Council of the Royal Society; *Qui portat in area argentea ſex laminas orbiculares nigras (ternas, binas, unicam) capite Scuti ejuſdem coloris, & in loricas vel*

pinnas,

pinnas, infrà, terminante: Arg. fit Ogresses (or Pellets) 3. 2. 1. and a Chief imbatteled Sable. You see above that Boulogne and Courtnaye have one and the same Arms: And it happened in Queen *Elizabeths* Reign, that when *Gervase Babington*, Bishop of Exeter, was translated to Worcester, his Paternal Coat was the same with that of his Bishoprick. He was a Reverend Prelate, and a great Preacher, and therefore deserves to be remembred here. I will blason his Bearing according to the Term that *Camden* his Contemporary used; *scilicet*, *Clypeus argenteus decem globulis sanguineis respersus:* Arg. ten Tourteaux 4. 3. 2. 1.

Salient, *Saliens*, *Camden* in Bigott.

A Saltire: The Ancients used *Saltatorium*; and *Upton* says, it was anciently taken for an Instrument or Engine to catch wild beasts, if so, surely they derived *Saltatorium* from *Saltus* a Forest (a place where such beasts are conversant.) Others say, it was an Engine to scale Walls, and then the word must take its original *à saltando in muros*, from leaping upon the walls, this *Machina* being a help thereto; but all Authors generally agree it is born in imitation of St. Andrews Cross. I will only (of many I could produce) quote *De Vargas* (*Discurs.* 17.) who says, *Las Aspas son Insignias del glorioso Apostol San Andres*; Saltires are the Ensigns of the glorious Apostle St. *Andrew:* Adding further, That in Spain they took beginning from the Battle that was gained upon the *Mores* upon St. *Andrews* Day, by the Conduct of *Don Lopez Diaz de Haro*, in the time of King *Ferdinand* III. *Crux Sancti Andreæ* then is a most proper word; but *Vredus* uses *Decussis* in Muerbout, which properly signifies the form of any thing representing the Letter X. The St. Andrews Cross is dignified by being the Charge of the Maritime Banner of Scotland, and the Arms of the Noble Family of *Dering* of Kent, very ancient and Eminent, which *Villare Cantianum* could not but commemorate very often, *pag.* 13, 14, 19, 99, 101, 129, 179, 218,

218, 220, 223, 237, 247, 248, 276, 303, 325, 342, 366. They bear Or, a Saltire Sable: *In Scuto aureo decussim (sive Sancti Andreæ Crucem) nigram.*

In Saltire: *Chiffletius* in Limbergh uses *in Decussim, trajectum:* So *Vredus* in Bergh, and also in the Arms of the Papacy born by Farnese. Both these Authors also in Portugal have *in Decussim dispositum.*

Party per Saltire: *Chiffletius* in Sicilia hath, *Scutum obliquè dextrorsùs & sinistrorsùs sectum:* Or you may say, *Scutum in modum Decussis quadripartitum:* or, *Parmam in quaternas lineâ obliquâ dextrâ, & itidem sinistrâ distinctam partes.*

A Schallop, *Conchylium, Camden* in Scales.

Seiant is French, and signifies only *Sedens*, sitting.

Segreant, corruptly by our old Blasoners termed *Sergreant.* It is the proper term for a Gryffon displaying his Wings, *Segreant ses aisles*, as ready to fly. And in the Register of St. *John* of Jerusalem *(fol. 1.)* treating of the Stem of the Founder *Jordan Bricet*, you will find such a Gryffon termed *Griffon volant*, being the Arms of this Sir *Jordan* and of his Grandfather Sir *Bryan Bricet.*

Guillim terms such a Gryffon (Rampant with wings displayed) and according to his Blason will I describe the Coat of the *Riparii* (that is, *Radvers*, or *Rivers*) those famous Earls of Devon; *Gestantes Gryphem aureum erectum (expansis alis) in Clypeo rubro. Camden* hath these Arms, but expresses them not so full; and therefore *fit nimis obscurus à brevitate sua.* Were the Field Sable, these were the Ensigns and Symbol of Grays-Inn (a Colledge of Common Lawyers.) A Gryffon is sometimes born Passant Segreant.

Semé: The old Masters used *Pulverisatus*, as *Scutum pulverisatum cum crucibus cruciatis*; Semé de Crois-crosslets. *Camdenus* in Hollandis uses *Interstinctus*, *Distinctus* in Cadoco (in Mortimer *Insperstus*) in Zouch *Respersus. Chiffletius* in Artesia hath *Consperstus*, in Burgundia-Peba *Sparsus*, in Hibernium *ubique Sparsus*, in Burgundia Comitatus *incerto numero*

numero Sparsus. *Vredus* in *Bar* hath *Sparsus*, in Trubeck and Denmark the same; in Bigenne and Eu *incerto numero Sparsus.* And note, that this *ubique* and *incerto numero* makes the expression very significant; for Seme signifies Sown, and seed is thrown every where, and being cast disorderly, is not to be numbred, and indeed just so, things *Semé* in Arms are not placed regularly, as 4. 3. 2. 1. (as in the Arms of *Zouch* aforesaid, which therefore *Camden* hath blasoned, *Decem globulis respersus)* but strowed all over. Lastly, *Vredus* in Anjou, Dauphine, Viennois, France. Ancienne uses *Frequentatum.*

Slipped (as in Trefoils and other Flowers) *Trifolium cum caule, &c.*

Stars. *Vide* Estoils.

Staves of a Carbuncle (*Radii*, as *Vredus* in Clebe.)

Sufflue. *Vide* Rest.

Tayl-forked: *Chiffletius* in Limbergh hath *Cauda Bifida* (so *Vredus* in Bergh.) And *Bartholus* in his Tractate of Arms blasoning his own Coat, describes it, *Leonem rubeum cum caudis duabus, in Campo aureo.*

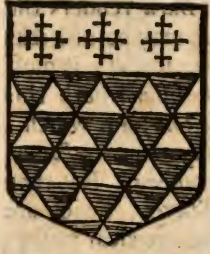
Treillé, that is, Latised. *Ferne* from *Bara* renders the form, of Batons *Dexter* and *Sinister*; but may be of sticks Paly and Barry. But be it of which way it will, it must be nailed at the meetings of the Staves. *Bara* hath this Coat, *D'asure à un treillis d'arg. cloué de pourpre*; which I will give you in Latine: *Scilicet, in Scuto cyaneo cancellos argenteos clavis purpurei coloris (alios aliis) affixos.* But then here is no mention of the position of the Staves, which are Dexter and Sinister, therefore it were more clear to say; *In parma cærulea clathrum candidum, è bacillis dextris & sinistris constantem, qui alius ad alium purpureis clavis affiguntur.* And this distinguishes them from Batons *perpendicular* and *traverse.* *Vide* Fretty.

A Tresure *(id est,* an Orle) *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Tractus simplex* for the single one, and *Camden* hath *Limbus duplex* for the double one. Now if you use *Limbus* for the single Tresure, you were best to add *à latere Scuti disjunctus*, to distinguish it from *Limbus* the Bordure; for so *Camden*,

Camden, *Chiffletius*, and *Vredus* use *Limbus* simply taken. And for as much as *Tractus* signifies a trace, trick, draught, or stroke of a Pen or Pencil, and so may as well be taken for a Barrelet, Cotise, File, or Indorse, it were fitting to add to it *Scutum circumcirca interne præcingens:* but look back to Orle.

A double Tressure; *Camden* hath *Limbus duplex* in *Hardis*; *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Tractus duplex*. As for example, describing the Arms of Scotland, he says, *Duplicem tractum cum floribus gladioli contrapositis, & uno leone rapace de rubeo, in Campo aureo.* But their Arms you will find further on, more correctly blasoned, according to *Camdens* Method used in *Howards* Augmentation.

A Tressure sometimes is Triple, which *Bara*, *Guillim*, and *Liber Sancti Albani* exhibit. The first calls it, *Une Orle de trois pieces* in his Language; and the two last say, that in Latine it is *Tractus triplicatus*, which Term they borrow from *Upton* (*vide* Orle) but you may term it *Limbus triplex*, and *Camden Clarenceaux* will justifie you in it, by using *Limbus duplex*.

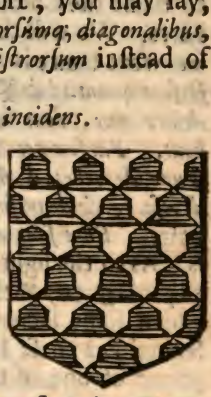


Triangle Contretriangle (so termed by *Jean Boisseau* in his *Promptuaire Armorial*) by *Bara*, Barry indented the one in the other: by others, Barry bendy lozengy counterchanged, to which I think they might add per Fesse, *viz.* per Fesse counterchanged. In Latine it may be expressed, *Scutum Triangulorum vel Triquetrorum ductibus ex hoc & illo colore (invicem contra-positis) distinctum.* This form consists of traverse Lines, and also oblique Lines both *dexter* and *sinister*; or to speak more in the Heralds Phrase, of Lines Barry, Lines Bendy *dexter*, and also Bendy *sinister*. *Guillim* exhibits the form of this Bearing in the Arms of *Gyse*, which are Barry of six Arg. and Sab. indented the one in the other. And at the East end of the Walks under Lincolns-Inn Chappel you have Barry indented the one in the other Or and Bl. a Chief Gules with three Cross Crosslets of the first: and are the

the Coat-Armour of *George Mountaine* Lord Bishop of London that Consecrated the same (which is also to be seen in the Chancel Windows of St. *Botolph* Bishopsgate.) Sir *John Ferne* calls this form Meslé (which word is French, and signifies Mingled) but to say the truth, is not an expression particular enough; for as I have said before of *Camdens Interstinctus* for Chequy, so also I have to say of this, It is too general, and may be applied to other forms. And indeed of these Triangles there be two other fashions, one consisting of Lines paly, barry, and bendy dexter; the other of Lines paly, barry, and bendy sinister. To specifie these differences therefore, the disposition of these Lines must be expressed. As to the first of all (which is the Arms of *Gyse*) I will Latinize it thus, *Scutum lineis transversis; & itidem obliquis, cùm dextris tum sinistris, in triangulos varios ex argento & nigro, conformatum.* As to the second sort, you may say, *Lineis perpendicularibus, diametricis, dextrorsùmq; diagonalibus, &c.* And the third so, but with *sinistrorsum* instead of *dextrorsum.*

Tripping, as a Buck or Doe, *more suo incidens.*

Vaire: Sir *John Ferne* (86. of his *Lacies Nobility*) hath *Arma variata, ex pellibus albis & caeruleis*; which are the Arms of *Beauchamp* of Hatch, *in Comit.* Somerset (of Barons degree *sub H.* 2. as a Manuscript of mine informs) and one of which Family was also at the Siege of Carlaberock in Scotland *sub Edw.* 1. as by an old Roll. *Vredus* hath *Scutum vario vellere impressum*, in Coucy; but let us see what Vaire is. Our English Authors following *Hierome de Bara*, make it a kind of Fur or Lining (*Fourrure ou Doublement*) which *Barnabe Moreno de Vargas* further describes thus; *Los veros son una labor Romano a manera de ondas, y en las buelta haze unos arcos, O escudétes iguales, y estavan assi texidos en las vestiduras de los Governadores de Provincias. Y por ellos los llamaron Veras, y los traen en presentation de que avian de administrar justitia con fortaleza y verdad:* Which is, Vairy is



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a kind of Roman work after the manner of Wabes, and in the turnings and wheelings of it composes certain Arches, or rather little Shields of equal bigness; and were so woben into the Robes of Governours of Provinces; and by reason of them were called Veras: and they bore them in representation, that they were to administer Justice with Fortitude and Truth. Thus my Spanish Author derives the name from the Latine word *Verus*; whereas *Le Trophée d'Armes* says, *Est ainsi dit (par corruption) du mot Varié*; It is so called (but corruptly) from the word *Varié*, which signifies Changed. And according to this, *Ferne* seems also to derive it *à variando*, from its variation in its Colours: But to say the truth, for a man to blason it in Latine, as he doth (or as *Vredus* in Court) will give no apprehension of the form at all; though I confess *Ferne* doth exceeding well to name the Colours, as the French do in all manner of Furrs. We will therefore further consult *Le Trophée d'Armes* what Vaire is, says he, *Quant à la figure & pourtraiture se sont quantité de* Pots, Cloches, *ou* Chappeaux *rangez en droite ligne, dont les uns semblent renversez, & les autres debout. Parfois ces Cloches sont rangées en sorte, que les bords d'une de celles d'Asure, touchent immediatement à une autre d'Asure, & de mesme de celles d'Argent, & lors on dit* Contrevaire. *Elles sont aussi souvent placées cul sur pointe:* Which is, As to the figure and portraiture of Vaire, it is a quantity of Pots, Bells, or Caps ranged in a right Line, of which some seem turned upside down, others upright. Sometimes these Bells are ranged in such sort, that the points of one of the blue immediately touches another of the same colour, and so those of Arg. and this they call Contrevaire. They are also placed the broad end (or tail) of one to the point of another. My Author here very well describes the three forms of Vaire, which notwithstanding is not so much to our present purpose, as the Compellations of those things which he says it resembles, Pots, Bells, and Caps. To which middle form he seems most to incline (as my Spanish Author doth to that of little Shields.) But the fore-cited *Olivarus Vredus* (a Learned Civilian, great Antiquary

tiquary and Genealogist) of great intimacy with *Julius Chifletius*, a most exact Blasoner, the Son of a great Scholar and Herald, and who (as the fame *Vredius*, *pag.* 85. of his *Sigilla Comitum Flandriæ* affirms) compiled a Book of the Arms of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, inclines to the last word *Chapeaulx*: wherefore in the Arms of Guisnes, he says, *Petasi cyanei in vellere aureo*: and in St. Pol, *Vellere Petasato impressum*: or you may say, *Scutum Petasis aureis & rubris variegatum*, which were the Arms of the two last *Ferrers* Earls of Derby, and their Successors Lords *Ferrers* of Chartly, which said Arms are in Westminster-Abby *inter illa Magnatum tempore H.* 3. The varied forms therein being placed the broad (or butt) end of one, to the point of another, and resemble *golden* and *red Caps*, the last upright, the first reversed, and are not of that unwonted shape that *Ralph Brooke* exhibits them in his Catalogue. I have described it *Scutum Petasis aureis & rubris variegatum*, implying their equal occupation of the Area of the Shield, rather than *Petasi rubri in vellere aureo*, as *Vredius* in Guines; because that Description of his doth not otherwise hint, than that many Caps are in that Coat after the manner of *multo numero sparsum*, as are the *Besans* in the Arms of *Cadocus* that Noble Britain Earl of Cornwall, which some affirm to be 15. (5. 4. 3. 2. 1.) yet so, as the Sab. hath the *plus loci in solo*, which the Or hath not, neither in the Symbol of *Guisnes* nor *Ferrers*.

Vaire Cuppy or vairy Tassy. See Veirré.

Undy or Waby: *Chifletius* in Zeland hath *Undulatus*; *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Undosus* and *Undatus*.

Voided, *Evacuatus*, as *Camden* in *Quinciis*.

One upon or above another (which we commonly call in Pale) *alter alteri impositus* or *superimpositus* (*Vredus* in Rhetel and Suabe, *Chifletius* in Dominicum Petri) or else *palari ordine disposita*.

Waby. See Undy.

Wreath or Torcé, *Tortile*, *ut Camdenus in Literis Patentibus*.

In all my precedent Instances and Examples I have only

given you Ordinaries uncharged between other Essentials: when therefore at any time such Ordinaries are charged, make the ensuing Bearing your pattern, being the Coat of the late Earl of Rochester, so memorable (in his life-time) for his Wit and Learning, and (at his death) for his Piety. He bore Luna on a Fess Mars between three Eagles heads eraced Saturn, as many Escallops Sol: *In Scuto argenteo, fasciam rubram, inter tria aquilina capita (collum lacera) coloris nigri, interpositam; totidémque conchyliis aureis impressam.*

Leigh makes the Ordinaries,

1. *The Cross.* 4. *Bend.* 7. *Cheveron.*
2. *Chiefs.* 5. *Fes.* 8. *Saltire.*
3. *Pale.* 6. *Scutcheon.* 9. *Barre.*

Morgan (in his *Sphere* of *Gentry*) alters this range, and makes the *Cheveron* the sixth, *Saltire* the seventh, *Escotcheon* the eighth. *Bara* puts the *Guiron* instead of our *Barre*, and alters the range from *Leigh*. So *Trophée d'Armes*, and differs in range (and placing them) from *Bara*. *Tresor Heraldique* will have them but eight, *Chef, Fasce, Pal, Bande, Barre ou Contrebande, Saultoir, Croix, Cheveron.* And here take notice, That a Barre in French is a *Bend sinister*, or Counterstanding Bend; and that which we call a Barre, they call *Fasce en devise*, a Fesse diminisht.

Having finisht my *Alphabetical Titles* and *Heads*, I come now to the Blason of Crosses, which are very various in their forms: Of which forms some are essential to them, others accidental (as not proper to them only, but also to the other Ordinaries) and such are Bordured, Checquy, Compone, alias Gobone, Contercompone or Contergobone, Fretty, Imbatteled, Indented, Ingrailed, Invecked, Nebuly, Raire, Voided, Wavy or Undy. To Latinize which Terms, I refer you to their several Titles.

Forms essential and proper follow.

A cross Baton (as *Leigh*) *Bara* terms it *Potencée*. *Chifletius* in Hierusalem calls it *Crux pedata*, I suppose from *Pedum*, which signifies strictly a Shepherds Crook or Staff, according to that Distich of *Christianus Mathias* in his *Theatrum Historicum*, relating to King *Davids* Translation from the Sheepfold to the Throne.

Qui

Qui modo Rector eram caulæ, nunc Arbiter Aulæ;
Próq; pedo vili Regia Sceptra gero.

But may be used for any kind of walking staff, which formerly were wont to be made with a short *traverse* piece at top, to rest the hand upon, not much unlike the Crutches of lame people: and from this last is the term of *Bara* taken, Potence signifying either a Crutch or a Gibbet in French. *Vredus* in the Arms of Champagne, calls the Cotises there (which are of this form) *Patibulatas*, as if resembling a Gibbet. We here commonly make our Gibbets but with one arm, but beyond Sea with two like a T. The first that ever I saw was at St. Maloes in Bretagne, and till then I was hardly reconciled to Mr. *Fuller*, who in his *Holy State*, speaking of Queen *Elizabeth*, and of the Anagram that *Edmund Campion* the Jesuit made of her [*Elizabeth* Jezabel] notes that T was there omitted, the lively Emblem and Presage (says he) of the Gibbet whereon this witty Anagrammatist was after hanged. But to return, as *Vredus* Latinizes, *Une Cottice potencée*, *Laciniola patibulata*, why may not I call *une Croix potencée*, *Crux patibulata?* And if any one blame me to put so vile an Epithet to a Badge or Symbol so Sacred (as this of Hierusalem) let me tell him, he hath more modesty than St. *Paul*, who says, *Gal.* 6. 14. *Ego verò absit ut glorier, nisi in cruce Domini nostri Jesu Christi.* And what was this same *Crux* but the *Patibulum* of the *Romans?* according to which you have it plainly *Luke* 23. 39. *Unus autem eorum qui erant suspensi*; and *Acts* 5 30. *Quem vos interemistis suspendentes in ligno*, in both places being termed *Hanging*. And therefore it were no Solecism to translate that of 1 *Cor.* 1. 23. thus, *Nos autem prædicamus Christum patibulatum.* And Crucifying was the basest death amongst the *Romans*, as *Phil.* 2. 8. *Heb.* 12. 2. and therefore by the Apostle termed *Mortem execrabilem*, the Cursed death of the Cross, *Gal.* 3. 13. But lastly, to term this Cross meer-

ly *Crux pedata* or *patibulata*, repreſents it no otherwiſe to the underſtanding, than as if it were that long Croſs, whoſe Traverſe is placed at the very top of the *Trabs palaris* or *erecta*, and reſembles a T-like *Gibbet*; therefore 'twere more expreſſive to ſay, *Crux ad ſingulos ipſius terminos pedata ſeu patibulata*, but why not *Crux Hieroſolymitana*, *Croix de Jeruſalem?*

A Croſs of four Baſtons in true lobes knot (as *Leigh* hath it) termed by *Bara*, *Quatre Batons paſſez l'un ſur l'autre*, *en forme de croix*; or, *une croix compoſée de quatre baſtons*. I will phraſe my Latine Blaſon according to that Deſcription of *Leigh*, who by the expreſſion of *True loves knot*, intimates their being fretted or interlaced one in the other, which *Bara* omits, *Crux è quatuor bacillis conſtans, qui alius ſuper alium viciſſim & ſubter, pro veri amoris nodi modo interponuntur.*

A Croſs of four baſtons not interlaced (which *Liber Sancti Albani* calls double parted) may be blaſoned barely thus, *Crux è quatuor bacillis conſtans.*

A Croſs Beſanty, or of Beſants *(Leigh) Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Crux talentata*, which is good (for ſome think Beſants to be *Talents*) or you may ſay, *Crux è nummis Byſantiis aureis compoſita* (for ſome ſay, they are a Gold Coyn ſtamped at Byſantium.) See *Chiffletius* in Portugal, and alſo Title Roundles.

A croſs Botone (as *Leigh*) which *Bara* terms *Fleuronée* (*Le Trophée d'Armes* ſo, and alſo *Fleurettée.*) Its form is terminating at each end in three *Boutons* (as the French ſtile them) *Bottones*, as the Italians; *Nudos*, as the Spaniards; Buds, as we, and ſo make the ſhape of a Trefoil: Therefore by *Charles Segoing* (in his *Treſor Heraldique*) termed *Croix Trefflée.* I will therefore blaſon it, *Crucem ad ſingulas ejus extremitates*

tremitates in tres gemmas (vel nodos) pro trifolii ſpecie terminantem, and is the Badge of the Order of St. *Maurice* in Sabop.

A Croſs Bourdonnée *(Peacham)* I am at an exceeding loſs to know what he means, I confeſs *Bara* hath the term, ſaying, *Croix Bourdonnée, ou Pommettée*, making both theſe one; but *Peacham* hath *Pommée* or *Pommettée* beſides (and as diſtinct) in his Liſt. Sometimes I think he may mean *Bourgeonnée* (which indeed is the immediate forementioned Croſs) and in an old French Manuſcript thus deſcribed, *Croix Boutonnée eſt comme ayant des Bourgeons & Boutons*, the Croſs Botone is as having Bourgeons (that is, Sprouts) and Buds; but then I think that cannot be his meaning; for he himſelf following (I perceive) *Bara*, hath the *Croix fleuronnée* in his Catalogue (which is the ſame with *Leigh's* Botone.) Then ſometimes I think he means *la Croix de Bourgogne*; which compellation ſometimes I meet withal in French Authors, (particularly in *Promptuaire Armorial)* and take to be the Croſs Vagulé, which is the very form of the *Saltire*, that is born by the King of Spain's Low-Country Subjects, as their *Maritimum* or *Claſſicum Symbolum*, and is derived from the Dukes of Burgogne (or Burgundy) whoſe Succeſſors (in theſe Countries) the Kings of Spain are. Laſtly, I think he means the Croſs of St. *Jaques* (mentioned by *Le Trophée d'Armes)* and alſo exhibited by Mr. *Aſhmole* in his Garter, though they differ ſome little in their Cuts (the foreſaid Author and he) which is of ſomewhat an uncouth form reſembling a Sword, and whoſe paly part may not unfitly be referred unto a Bourdon or Staff (and indeed Bourdon ſometimes ſignifies a Staff with a Sword in it) I am the rather induced to believe his meaning thus, for that I find St. *James* always pictured with a ſtaff in his hand, as St. *Anthony* always with a Croſs *Tau* on his ſhoulder: and Glaris, one of the Cantons of Switzerland, bears for Arms *De gueuls au St. Jaques d'argent à ſon Bourdon d'Or*, as *Favine*, *Tom.* 2. *pag.* 287. and alſo the Book called the *Treaſury of the Times*. But till I know what *Peacham*

means, I mean not to trouble my self any further about it.

A Crosse Cercelé (which must be the right term, the word signifying in French rounding and circling (or curling) and so is this Crosse at its ends.) *Leigh* writes it Sarcelé, putting s for c, and a for e, as indeed sometimes the French do, (and in a French Author I have met with *Resarceler* for *Recerceler.*) *Liber Sancti Albani* calls it in French *Croix recercelée*, and Englishes it a Crosse reversed. This very Crosse being bowed, is the Bearing of the Noble Family of the *Knowles* Earls of Banbury, and our English Blasoners very corruptly stile it a Crosse recercelé bowed: of which Crosse anon. *Bara* and all French Authors call it *Croix Anchrée*, for that it somewhat resembles the Vloecks of an Anchor; and according to this acception, *Chifletius* in Vutphania calls it *Crux Anchorata*, the Book of St. *Albans*, *Crucem reversam*, that is, a Crosse turned backward at the ends: which term of Reversed hath taken such place, that in an old Alphabet (I have) I find the Crosse cercelé often called Reversy (as in the Arms of *Ovedale* and *Willoughby*) the first bearing it, Gules in a Field Arg. the second, Arg. in a Field Gul. which Crosses notwithstanding are sometimes taken for *Moline*. And here I cannot but take notice of the confusion of our English Writers, that make no difference between the Crosse moline and the cercelé, rendring them alike, (which *Boswel* also complained of) whereas the distinction is manifest, the Moline being square pierced *in centro*, and not so much rounding, circling, and curling at the end; the Cercelé (or Anchred Crosse) not pierced at all (as you may learn from *Bara*) and reason hints it; for the first is nothing else than the *Fer de Moline* born *cross-ways* (as *Leigh.*) The Crosse cercelé is born by the ancient Family of *Monceux*, *viz.* Gules a Crosse cercelé, and in derter angle an Annelet Or: *In solo rubro Crux anchorata aurea, cum ejusdem metalli annello, ad dextrum Scuti angulum posito.* This

Crosse

Crosse was the Badge of the Order of St. *Saviour* in Arragon (as Mr. *Ashmole* in his Garter.)

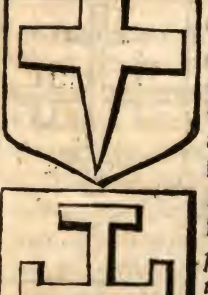
A Crosse corded (*Leigh* and *Trophée d'Armes.*) *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Crux cordata de Argento*; but had expressed it better, *Crux, fune albo, in varios à summo ad imum Gyros versato, circumvincta*, else a man might suppose it to be but tyed once about.

A Crosse couped. Vide Humetty.

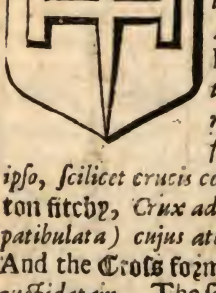
A Crosse crosslet (*Leigh.*) *Bara* calls it *Croix croisée*, that is, a Crosse crossed (a much better expression than Crosslet, for that only signifies a little Crosse, *nullâ ad speciem vel formam ratione habitâ.*) *Liber Sancti Albani* stiles it *Crucem cruciatam*; *Vredus* in Anghien, *Cruciculam brachiatam*, and so in *Bar*; for indeed the Lines added to the plain Cross, stand like a mans arms extended from his body.

A Crosse of four Ermines Tayls (*Leigh.*) These are the Arms of *Hurston* of Cheshire, as *per Vale-Royal.* And in the *Elements* of *Armory* you meet with a notable passage concerning this Crosse, which I omit, *Leigh* had more properly omitted Tails; for the whole Tail is not black, but hath only a spot in the tip thereof, which the French call *une Hermine*, or *une moucheture d'Hermines*, which is as much as to say, *Muris Armenii macula:* according to which I will blason the Arms of *Hurston* aforesaid; *Gestantis in Scuto argenteo, quatuor muris Armenii maculas in crucis modum collocatas:* Arg. a Crosse of four Ermine spots; or, Four pouders of Ermine in Crosse. *Liber Sancti Albani* calls this very Bearing, *Crucem Erminalem.* A Phrase of the same alloy with our Common Lawyers Latine, whose French also is no better, and both worthy of reformation.

Croix Estoilée *(Le Trophée d'Armes) id est*, a Star-cross, and consisting of four rays straight and even (not waved.) But as Foreigners make those of their *Stars*, and we the points of our Mullets, we may stile it, *Crucem stellarem è quatuor planis radiis ad diametrum & perpendiculum positis constantem.*



Cross fitchy is of two sorts: first Fitchy from the very centre or navel (as you may see by *Leigh*'s Cross Botone fitchy, his Baton fitchy, and formy fitchy.) Secondly, fitchy at foot only; so *Vredus* makes the Crosslets in the Arms of *Bar*; as also doth *Jerosme De Bara*; and so *Leigh* and *Guillim* the Cross formy formed fitchy (which was the Arms of *Edmund Ironside* that hardy Prince.) The first kind we may term *Cruces quarum pars inferior, vel ab ipso umbilico (vel centro) spiculata est, vel in spiculum prodit.* As for example, the Cross botony fitchy I will describe thus, *Crux ad ejus summitatem, ut & utramq; extremitatem laterariam in tres gemmas (vel nodos) pro trifolii forma terminans, at cujus pars ima ab ipso, scilicet crucis centro, in spiculum prodit.* The cross Baton fitchy, *Crux ad ipsius tres superiores terminos pedata (vel patibulata) cujus atqui ab umbilico pars inferior est spiculata.* And the Cross formy fitchy, *Crucem patulam à corde infernè cuspidatam.* The second kind *Vredus* expresses *in imo spiculatum*, or we may say *ad pedem.* *Vide* Title Fitchy and Cross formy, formed Fitchy. In the Margin you have only represented the plain Cross fitchy and the Baton Fitchy.



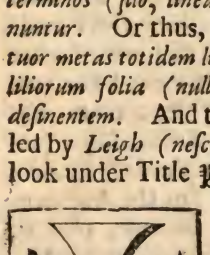
A Cross fleury (as *Leigh.*) Which Term is borrowed from the French word *Fleurette*, which signifies a little Flower; and in truth may be called Cross fleury or flory (for

(for all these words signifie tantamont.) *Bara* terms it *Florencée*, and so *Trophée d'Armes* the same, as also *Fleurdelisée*. The Spaniards, *Cruz floreada*, and is born by the Order of Calatraba on their breast for a Badge, and by the ancient Families of *Somerton*, *Pavelie*, and *Siward* for Arms here among us. Its make (according to all Authors) is thus, as if at the ends of a Cross Pumetty (or coupy) the upper part or tops of the ordinary *Fleur de lys* (consisting as it were of three leaves, or rather knots) were placed, the ends of the Cross being pourfiled first, and not as we make the Cross patonce; which said Cros by the Ancients (but corruptly) is called Pate, as old Rolls give it in the Arms of *Edward the Confessor* and *Eudo* Earl of Albemarle, which last being Gules a Cross patonce Vaire, is by some ascribed to *William de Fortibus* Earl of Albemarle, and accordingly is depicted in the body of Westminster-Abby *(inter Magnates H. 3.)* for his Arms; but the work-man hath there made it somp, indented at the ends, as also hath committed other errours in those of *Lacy* and *Bohune*; but indeed the true Arms of *William de Fortibus* were Arg. a Chief Gules. But I must return to my Cross fleurty: *Liber Sancti Albani* (according to the Spanish Term) calls it *Crux florida*. *Camden* in his Description of the *double Tressure* (in the Augmentation of *Howard)* calls it *Limbum utrinq; liliatum*, that is, Fleury counterfleury, or Fleurdelisée contrefleurdelisée; so then *Crux liliata* is very proper. But then this Term doth not distinguish it from the fore-cited *Cros*, called by the Ancients corruptly Pate. By *Leigh* (in his Description of Crosses) Patoncy and Flourty, *fol.* 37. where he speaks of Geratting, and which by *Guillim* in the Arms of St. *George* is truly called Fleury, by others Flory: for indeed, as to the Term Patoncy, I know not whence to fetch it: *Leigh* had some strange Original for it, such as (no doubt) was that of Pumetty. This said Cross is that kind of Cross fleury, flourty, or flory that terminates (at each end) into

into the three leaves of a Flower de Luce, no Pourfle or mediating line being interposed. That you may the better understand what I mean by Pourfle, I will give you this description thereof out of the *Elements* of *Armory*, *pag.* 86. Painters do call those lines that limit, bound or circumscribe pourfles or perfils, and signifies as much as to say *per filum:* which word *Filum Lucretius* doth use for the outermost bounds or ductures of lines in Figures.

Debent nimirum non omnibus omnia prorsum
Esse pari filo similiq; affecta figurâ.

But if you please to look into *Leigh* (amongst his mixt Coats) you will find a Chief and Pale born together, and where the Pale joyns to the Chief, there's no Pourfle between them (which the Author himself also takes notice of) According to these two descriptions aforesaid, I will express both these *Crosses*, calling the first *Crucem ad singulos cujus terminos (filo, lineâ, vel institâ mediante) tria lilii folia apponuntur.* Or thus, *Crucem æqualis longitudinis, ad cujus quatuor metas totidem lilia adjunguntur.* The second, *Crucem in liliorum folia (nullâ lineâ seu filo interposito, vel interjecto) desinentem.* And this indeed is the proper Cross flory, called by *Leigh (nescio quo privo jure)* Patonce. For its form look under Title Patonce.



A Cross formy (as *Leigh.*) *Bara* calls it *Pattée*; and is the Badge of the Knights of St. *John* of Hierusalem, worn upon their shoulders (as also of the *Templers.*) *Liber Sancti Albani* calls it *Crucem patentem.* But *Guillim* (who calls it Pate) and renders a reason from *Chassaneus* for that compellation, *viz. Quia extremitates ejus sunt patulæ*, hints to me a better Latine Blason for it, admonishing me to describe it *Crucem versus extremitates suas patulam:* for to call it *Patentem*, is a Term better agreeing with that Cross mentioned by *Trophée d'Armes*; *viz. D'Arg. à la croix d'azure ouverte en pal*;

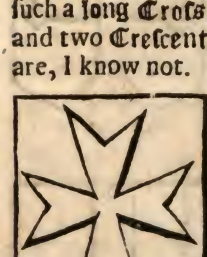
pal; that is, whose paly part is boided, and thus by me made Latine, *Crucem cyaneam in palari parte patentem, argenteo Clypeo descriptam.*

A Cross fourmy fourmed fitchy *(Leigh)* but *Guillim* much more properly, a Cross fourmy fitched at foot, *i.e.* such a Cross as the former, having at the bottom of its palar part a *Cuspis* or *Spiculum*, and so the said Cusp doth not commence *in centro Crucis*, as in the ordinary Crosses fitchy, but *ad imam hujus crucis plantam.* Such a Cross was born by *Edward* Lord *Wotton* of Merley (which is a Mannor in Herietsham in Kent) his Arms I will blason thus; *In parma argentea crucem nigram ad quatuor ejus extremitates patulam, & cujus quidem ima pars est ad pedem cuspidata.* This Cross was also the Arms of King *Edmund Ironside*, being bl. in a Field Or.

A Cross fourchy (by *Leigh* termed fursh) that is, a Cross forked; and therefore *Liber Sancti Albani* calls it *Crucem furcatam*, which exactly answers to the French *Croix fourchée.* But because Forks and Props are made oftnest sharp at the end, and these of this Cross are blunt and obtuse, it were better to say, *Obtusis terminis furcatam*; or, *Crucem ad ejus extremitates obtusè bifidam.*

A Cross Humetty (as *Leigh*) by *Bara* Coupée or *Racourcie*, that is, cut off from (or drawn in from) the sides of the Scutcheon. *Liber Sancti Albani* calls it *Crux æqualis longitudinis ex omni parte*; which is very significant. Or you may say, *Crux æqualis longitudinis oram Scuti minimè pertingens.* Vide Title Humetty, or Couped.

A long Croſs: *Bara* makes it like a Croſs of Paſſion, that is, the Traberſe-beam a pretty deal below the top of the palar part, and this *Le Trophée d'Armes* calls *Croix haute*; in Latine therefore it may be termed *Crux longa* or *Crux alta*; yet in my Blaſons I ſhould call it *Paſſionis vel ſupplicii crux*; for of this form was the Croſs made whereon Malefactors ſuffered, the place above the Tranſom being for the head to reſt againſt, the Tranſom it ſelf for the two arms to be nailed thereto. But *Gerard Leigh* hath another form of long Croſs, whoſe Traverſe is at the very top of the *Trabs palaris*, which, in my mind, he had better termed a long Croſs T; it reſembles a Gibbet or Gallows; and therefore (according to *Vredus* in Champagne) I ſhould blaſon it *Patibulum* or *Gabalum*: But if that be too ominous, then *Crucem longam, cujus tranſverſum lignum ad ipſiſſimam ejus ſummitatem eſt affixum*; but beſt of all *Crucem longam T*, or *Crucem Sancti Anthonii longam atqui non patulam*. *Leigh* makes this long Croſs of his Gagged and Trunked: and verily in St. *Mary* Elmes Church at Ipſwich (Eaſt window) are Azure ſuch a long Croſs Gaguled and Trunked, a Mullet in Chief, and two Creſcents in Feſſe, all Or: But whoſe Arms theſe are, I know not.



Croſs of Malta (*Trophée d'Armes*) or a Croſs of eight points. This Croſs *Morgan* in his *Sphere of Gentry* (having too too many things in that Treatiſe taken up *fide nimis nimium levi*) calls the Anchred Croſs, and under that name exhibits the form. I confeſs *Favine* in one place calls it ſo, but that was meerly inadvertency; for elſewhere he terms it of eight points. And *Les Eſtats du Monde*, ſpeaking of the Order of Malthe, ſays, *Leurs veſtemens furent une Robe où eſtoit attachée une croix blanche en façon* Octogone *pour marque de leur pureté & de huict beatitudes, auſquelles ils aſpiroient*;

voient; that is, Their habit was a Robe to which was fastned a white Cross of Octogonal (or eight-pointed) form, as a note of their Purity and the eight Beatitudes, to which they aspired. Again, speaking of the Knights *du St. Esprit* and their Habit, he mentions their Collar being of Gold, *entrelassé de lys & de flammes, au bout duquel est une croix de Malthe, au milieu de laquelle est une colombe*; that is, Interlaced with flower de Lys and flammes, at the end of which is a Cross of Malta, and in the middle of that a Dove. So that we see these two are the common names for this kind of Cross; and if Mr. *Morgan* had but either understood the Etymology of the word *Anchrée*, or been versed in French Heralds, he had never committed this errour to Posterity in so handsom a Cut: And had not *Favine* been long since made English, he had not been so unlucky to have catched up, and then vented this mistake. But to my purpose, we may call it in Latine *Crucem Malthensem* or *Octogonam*, or *Crucem ad singulas ejus extremitates, in duos acutos angulos terminantem*; or else *in duos aculeos seu spicula prodeuntem*. Verily this Cross is of great esteem; it is (besides the fore-cited) the Badge of the Knights of the Order of St. *Mary* of Mount Carmel, and St. *Lazarus* in France; as also of those of St. *Maurice* (as *Favine*) and likewise of the *Trinitarian* Fryers, which they wear on their breast and left shoulder, as I have observed, and you may see in *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

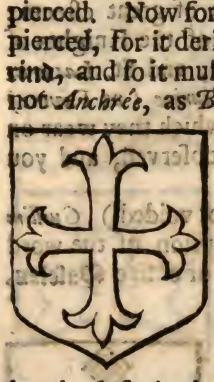
A Cross of Pascles intire (that is, not voided.) *Guillim* respecting the common and true acception of the word Pascle, is so out of love with the whole or entire Pascles, that he would rather have them called Panes (from their resembling Panes of glass) I am sure all French Authors define Pascles to be voided: Therefore my advice is, where-ever you meet with such a Cross (as *Leigh* here speaks of) to call it *Crucem è Rhombulis constantem*.

A Cross of Pascles voided (*Leigh*) *Crucem è maculis retium*, or *è Rhombulis evacuatis*.

A

A Croſs Moline: *Leigh* and our Country-men never give in their Gloſſes and Deſcriptions any account whether this Croſs be pierced or no, and ſo confound it with the Croſs cercelé (as before I have hinted) but *Bara* ſays it is *percée en quarre au milieu*; ſquare pierced in the middle (and indeed ſo *Leigh*'s Cut renders it) and what doth *Leigh* himſelf mean elſe, when he ſays, if this Croſs be born Saltire-ways, you ſhall call it a Millrind, than that it is a Millrind born after the manner of a Croſs: and a Millrind cannot execute its office without a hole or piercing in its midſt. *Liber Sancti Albani* calls this Croſs *Crucem molendinariam*, which is very well; or you may term it *Ferrum molendinarium, in crucis modum diſpoſitum.*

Croix nyllée (*Bara*, and *Peacham* from him.) This is of the very ſame form with the *Croix anchrée* (*id eſt*, *cercelée*) as *Bara* informs us, only more narrow, and is never pierced. Now for my part I am of opinion it ought to be pierced, for it derives its denomination from *Anille* a Millrind, and ſo it muſt be a ſlender kind of Croſs Moline, and not *Anchrée*, as *Bara* 66. & 71. would make it.



Croſs Patonce (*Leigh.*) This the old Blaſoners corruptly call Pate, as before I have hinted in the Croſs fleury, where you will find the proper Term for this to be fleury or flory, and its Latine Blaſon to be *Crucem in liliorum folia, nullo filo interpoſito, deſinentem.*

Croſs Patriarchal (ſo termed by *Favine* and *Le Trophée d'Armes*) and alſo by the laſt Author, *Croix de Loreine.* The Viſcount of Therouanne in his Recerches of the Nobility of Flanders, and particularly in the Arms of the Viſcounty of Boulers, ſtiles it *Croix double* (*De Sable à une croix double d'argent.*) And here for a further illuſtration of this Croſs, it will not be amiſs to tell you, That as the Staves of the *Popes* are

thrice

thrice crossed, so those of *Patriarchs* and *Cardinals* are but twice; so that this Cross takes its denomination from their Staves. *Le Trophée d'Armes* produces a Coat, thus by him blasoned, *D'arg. à la croix de Loreine de gueuls*: which very Arms I also find (in Sibmacher of Nozimbergh his Book of Cuts) to be the Bearing of Aschasenbergh, a Town in Germany; and he stiles it, ein doppelt creutz, that is, a double Cross. This Cross was also the Arms of *Rodolphus* the thirty fifth Archbishop of Canterbury, as by *Antiq. Eccl. Britan.* being Arg. in a field Sab. The Kings of Hungaria have also born such a Cross, impaled with their Barry Coat. This Cross (as by the premises) may then be Latinized *Patriarchalem*, or *Crucem Lotharingiæ*, or *Crucem duplicem*; *id est*, *duabus transversis constantem trabibus.* Lastly, this Cross is the Badge of the *Chanons-Regular* of the *Holy Sepulchre*, which they bear upon their shoulders, as Sir *William Dugdale* in his *Monasticon Anglicanum*; as also of the Order of St. Gereon: and being made at the ends like the Cross of Malta, is the Symbol of the Order of the *Holy Ghost* in Savia at Rome, as you may see in Mr. *Ashmoles* Garter before recited.

A Cross quarterly pierced (thus *Leigh* and our English Blasoners very improperly) it were better to say Square pierced, as the French do *percée en quarre*; its Latine is *Quadratè*, or *Tessellatim in centro, seu in umbilico evacuata, penetrata sive percusa.* Now if a Cross be pierced round, you may term it *Orbiculatim in centro perforatam.* I say *perforatam* here, because all holes made with Piercers or Augers are round. If also a Cross be pierced Lozenge-ways, you may say, *Ad modum Rhombuli, in corde sive umbilico, percusam, penetratam, sive evacuatam.* But in case this colour *in umbilico crucis* be not the same with the Field, you then must say for the first

first kind *Tessellâ* or *Quadrâ*, for the second *Globulo*, for the third *Rhombulo impressam*, adding what colour.

A **Cross double pitchy** *(Leigh.)* *Bara* calls it *Croix de huict pointes*, or *Doublement fitchée*; and it is not much different from the *Croix Octogone* (or of **Malthe**) only in that of **Malthe**, the two Cusps or points which are at each end, make at their bottom (where they arise) an acute angle or corner, but not so here in this; for its points are separated at bottom by a lineary interval or space; and so we must distinguish it, calling it *Crucem octogonam cujus (ad singulas suas extremitates) binæ cuspides parvulo lineari intervallo infernè dissociantur.*

A **plain Cross**, *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Crux plana:* So *Vredus* in **Constantinople.**

A **Cross pointed**, that is, a **Cross** that having proceeded with plain and direct lines almost to its ends, there those lines winde in, and terminate into a Cusp that resemble the gable end of a house (such a **Cross Gul. in a field Or** is in the Church-windows of **Harborow** *Magna*, as Mr. *Dugdale* (since Knighted and *Garter* King at Arms) in his Description of **Warwick-shire.**) And such a **Cross boidered Sable in a field Arg.** is born by *Duckinfield* of **Cheshire**, as by *Vale-Royal*, and may be blasoned *Crucem evacuatam nigram (oram Scuti minimè pertingentem) & ad ipsos extremos terminos in cuspidem prodeuntem.*

A **Cross pommellée** *(Leigh)* called *Pommée* by *Peacham*, **Bourdonnée** or **Pommettée** by *Bara*, and so too by *Trophée d'Armes*; who adds moreover of one, two or three pieces, meaning knobs. All these Terms (except the third) signify.

See the Coats in the next page.

signifying the same thing, derived from the French word *Pomme* an Apple. Now as to **Bourdonnée**, I have elsewhere told you, that *Bourdon* signifies a staff, but most properly indeed a Pilgrims staff; and such staves I have observed ever to have a knob (or ball) at the end or top, as in the Arms of *Bourden*, *Grimes*, *Palmer*, *Tasborough*, *Cardine*, and the Canton *Glaris*: and hence I suppose this Term. This **Cross** (by *Leigh*) is made to terminate at each end with a *Pommel* or round knob, no closing line interme diating; but by *Bara* it is represented as closed, and then the *Pommel* set thereon. *Leigh*'s then we may term *Crucem ad singulos ejus terminos in globulum desinentem.* Bara's, *Crucem ad cujus unamquámq; extremitatem lineâ adumbrante clausam globulus apponitur* (or *lineâ mediante.*)

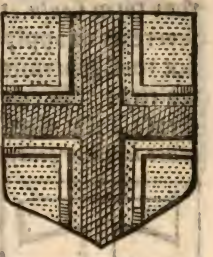
A Cross potate (*Leigh.*) This **Cross** of his is long, and its traverse is at the very top of the erect pale or stake; and therefore (in my mind) he had done very well to have stiled it a **Long Cross T potate.** It is called **Potate**, for that it is placed in **Bend** (as if lying on a mans shoulder) you may term it *Crucem longam* T *portatam*, or rather *obliquè positam*; or else you may say, *Crucem longam (cujus trabs transversâ ad ipsissimum ejus fastigium affigitur) obliquè positam.*

Cross quartered of the Field (*Leigh.*) The better to understand his meaning, I will give you the very Coat of his, *viz.* **Quarterly Azure and Arg. a Cross plain counterquartered of the Field:** Thus in Latine, *Scutum cyano & argento quadripartitum, Cruce planâ è dictis coloribus vicissatim commutatis insignitum*; or you may use the term of *Crux quadripartita*, and blason it thus, *Parmam in quaternas caruleas & argenteas per*

perpendiculum & diametrum distinctam partes cum Cruce plana ipsissimis tinctur is alternè commutatis quadripartita. *Leigh* did but ill to make this a distinctive kind of Cross, when 'tis only a plain Cross counterchanged.

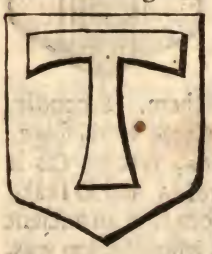
Cross Ragulé and Trunked (*Leigh.*) As for the term **Ragulé** or **Ragged**, it is the very form that *Camden* in Colc. efter expresses *Nodosa*, that is, **knotted**. As for **Trunked**, it is by *Liber Sancti Albani* Latinized *Truncatus*; for indeed this Cross seems to be made of two Trees, *cujus Rami prope ipsorum imam truncantur partem*, whose Arms are not cut off so near the body, but that the stumps remain; and such was *Hercules* Club, or staff, which *Virgil* (*Æneid.* 8) calls *Nodis gravatum robur*. Thus you have the description of this Cross, and by it you may perceive that **Trunked** doth not signifie here **Couped**, as in relation to the Cross it self (as one would be apt to believe) *viz. quasi Crucem truncatam, id est, à latere Scuti disjunctam*, but only as to its *Nodi truncati*: and this will appear in the Arms of my Lord *Sands* of the Vine, which *Guillim* blasons, **Arg. a Cross ragulé and trunked Sable**; which Cross reaches throughout the Shield, *Scutum ad oras pertingens*: Yet *Boswel*, as also *Liber Sancti Albani* call it *Croix Recopée*, as if *Coupée* or *Racourcie*. And so it happens to men that take up matters meerly upon trust to Tradition (not weighing either the forms of things, or the Etymology of words, by which they express the same) that they become, instead of Instructors, the great Masters of errour and confusion. But to return, Learned *Camden* would stile this *Crucem nodosam nigram Argenteo in Scuto* (as you may see in Colchester.) But if you will come nearer to *Guillim* and *Leigh*, you may term it *Crucem nigram nodis truncatis asperatam*; *Liber Sancti Albani* calls it *Crucem truncatam*: But that is not significant enough; for amongst our Blasoners you will find **Dears heads** caboshed, termed **Trunked**. And again one may very well suppose *Crux truncata* to be (as afore premised)

à latere Scuti resciſſa. This form of Ragule is ancient; for I find *Julius Cæsar* gave for his Badge a Boars head, on a ragged Staff. And a St. *Andrews* Croſs thus knotted, hath been the ancient Sea-Standard of the Dukes of Burgundy.

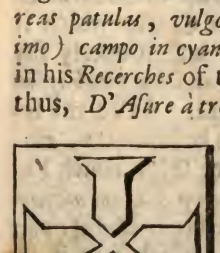


Croix Recarcelée, *Bara*, and alſo *Fern* from him, who ſays *(pag.* 176.*)* a Croſs Recarcelle is as if one Croſs were ſown to another: the word in the French ſignifies to edge or hem again. I have obſerved two forms of this Croſs; firſt a *cotiſing* it with the ſame colour, or another; and this is not as if one Croſs were ſown to another, but by it, ſo as a Voidure of the Field remains between them. Secondly, as if upon a plain Croſs another voided Croſs were ſown: ſo that this *Crux evacuata ſutilis*, or *aſſuta*, is to be (as it were) an Orle within the undermoſt Croſs; and ſo I take *Ferne* to mean. As for the firſt, I have ſeen it in an ancient and curious Manuſcript fairly delineated, whoſe Blaſon was, Bl. a Croſs ingr. recarcelée of another of the ſame form, both Or. And I take *Bara*'s to be of this nature, which is, *D'or à une Croix de gueuls recarcelée d'arg.* and I deſcribe it thus, *In parma aurea crucem rubram (ad quatuor Scuti angulos) limbello ſive tractu candido, paulò à ſe diſtantiùs ducto præcinctam.* Had I ſaid *cui limbellus ad aliquam diſtantiam circum-circa ducitur*, it had ſuppoſed this trace or Cotiſement to have incompaſſed the very Ends of the Croſs, which it doth not; but I may very ſignificantly and properly ſay thus, *In parma aurea crucem rubeam, cui ad aliquam ab ipſius latuſculis diſtantiam inſtita apponitur argentea.* As to the ſecond, I will give you *Ferne*'s Coat which he inſtances, *viz.* Bl. a plain Croſs Or recercelée of another Arg. which Latinized, muſt be thus, *In Scuto cyaneo crucem planam auream aliâ argenteâ cruce evacuatâ oneratam.* Here is Metal upon Metal, but agrees with his Deſcription, which ſays it is, as if one Croſs were ſown to another, that is, *upon*; for if he means to the ſides, then it were no other than either a Croſs Bordured, or one ſimple Croſs upon another,

which makes but two *Alvei* or *Areæ*; and here are three in this. *Resarcelé*. I suppose *Ferne* borrowed his description of this Cross from the French, and that in respect of the *colour upon colour*; for a Chief being so, as well as the Field, they term *Cousu*, that is, Sewn to. Our Blasoners are so severe as to apply Cotising only to Bends; but I say why not to Cheverons, Pales, and Fesses, nay to Crosses and Saltires resarcele (as *Ferne*'s Coat aforesaid) Bl. a plain Cross, Or Cotised Arg. *Cæruleam Scuti aream, deauratâ cruce lineis argenteis succinctâ decoratam.*



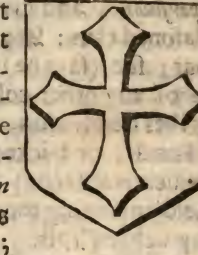
Cross Tau (so *Leigh.*) *Bara* calls it *Croix de* T; *Trophée d'Armes*, *Croix Taf*, *Croix Tau*, *Croix* T, or *Croix de St. Anthoine* (and indeed St. *Anthony* is always pictured with such a Cross upon his shoulders.) One may term it *Crucem Tau*, or *Crucem ad formam literæ Græcæ Tau patulæ compositam*; or *in modum capitalis literæ* T *Romanæ patulæ formatam*; or *Sancti Anthonii crucem. Pierre Albert de Launoy* (Baron of Launoy, &c. Provincial King at Arms for the King of *Spain*'s Netherlands) in the Pedigree of the *Betts* (Marquess of Leda in Flanders) lent me by my worthy Friend Dr. *John Betts* Doctor of Physick, blasons their Arms thus: *D'Asure à trois Taus, ou Croix de St. Anthoine d'Or.* According to which I will do it in Latine, *Tres Græcas literas aureas patulas, vulgò Tau vocatas (binas in summo, tertiam in imo) campo in cyaneo exaratas.* But my Lord *De l'Espinoy* in his *Recerches* of the *Nobility* of Flanders, describes them thus, *D'Asure à trois Potences d'Or*, that is, Crutches. If so, we are to call them *Terna ex auro peda in Solo cæruleo.* Vide Cross Baton for this word *Pedum.* This Cross, though some (as aforesaid) call it Cross T, is always made patulous at its ends.



Croix de quatre pieces de Vaire appointées *(Bara)* A Cross of four pieces of Vaire, their points turned one to another.

another. *Crucem è quatuor Petasis (quorum apices sunt alia versus aliam posita) consistentem*; or, *Quatuor Petasos (verticibus, altero alterum respicientibus) in crucis modum collocatos.*

A Cross urdé *(Leigh:)* I know not from whence he fetches this Term; but the Cross terminates into a kind of demi-Diamond, which form being *Rhombular* (and *Ludovicus Vives* calling the Diamond in Cards *Rhombulus*) I will blason it *Crucem ad ipsos extremos terminos in semi Rhombulum, prodeuntem.* Such a Cross as this I find born by the name of *Atton*; but is over and above the Rhombular form thereof, tipped at each point with a Button (or little Pommel) twelve in all, and is Arg. in Field Gules.



Most of all these Crosses, except that of four Batons, that of Besants, of Mascles, the Cross cozded, the plain Cross, the Cross potent, the Cross quartered of the field, the Cross Raguléd, Nebulé, Nebulée, Nebulé, Nebulée, Nebulé, Nebulée

vity in Blason. Our Heralds cry both in Peace and War, being *Oh be short, short* (as *Leigh, fol.* 30. *a.)* In his **Cross quarrered of the Field** *(fol.*28.*b.) By no means name not any thing twice.* And *(fol.* 36.*a.) Let nothing be named that is superfluous*; and gives you an instance of a **Cross Entrailed** blasoned thus: **Arg. a Cross entrailed,** not naming the colour; for (says he) 'tis always black, as if impossible to be of any other colour. Now the **entrailed Cross** he describes barely thus, *viz.* to be no bigger than touched with a Pencil, or tricked with a Pen; and omitting the form (which is **Botone**) and is only made of pourfilar Lines, the Field appearing thorow: And I aver may be applicable to any other Cross.

Certainly our old Heraldical Wights were instructed at Delphos by *Apollo* his *Roy d'Armes.* See *Heylins* Geography for some of his short and ambiguous Blasons. The French are a Nation naturally curious and precise; yet they make no scruple or nicety after *a*, or *accompagné*, words they use instead of our *between*, to say, *Deux en Chef*, *une en Pointe* (one in **Chief**, another in **Base**) *De gueuls au Cheveron d'or à trois Roses d'argent*, *deux en chef*, *une en pointe* (*Favine*, *Tom.* 2. *pag.* 412. the Arms of *L'Alemant.)* So the Viscount of **Therouenne** *(pag.* 662.*) D'azure à une face de gueuls à trois Aigles d'or*, *deux en chef*, *& une en pointe:* and this very often in these two Authors, nay and in *Tresor Heraldique* too (or else) *deux & un.*

I have met with in my readings the Arms of **France** thus blasoned, *D'azure à trois Fleurs de Lys d'or*, *deux en chef*, *une en pointe*, and yet no Ordinary intervenes. Nay and moreover (which I much wonder at) *Pratique des Armoires*, an excellent Piece, whose Author was a Learned Jesuit *(pag.* 104.*)* hath *D'or à trois Potences d'azure deux & une* (the Arms of **Chasteauneuf** of **France**.

I have met with very often *D'arg. à une Face*, *Bande*, *Pal*, *&c. accompagné de trois*, *&c. la dite Face*, *Bande*, *Pal*, *&c. chargé de trois*, *&c.* (here's an Ordinary twice named.) In *Pratique des Armoires (pag.* 104.*)* for the Arms of *Des Bossins* Barons of **Uriage**, I find *D'or au Bœuf de gueuls au*

chef

chef de mesme, chargé de trois potences d'or (here's Or twice named) nay and our Blasoners would blame it as not expressing it, An Or and Chief Gules, on this three crots Taus; for to say, An Or Gules and Chief of the same, were unpardonable with us. The same Author *(pag. 116.) Eschiquetté d'or & d'asure au Chef d'asure, &c.* Pag. 128. *D'or à la fasce eschiquettée d'arg. & de gueuls, au Lion issant en chef de gueuls.* Pag. 144. *D'asure à deux Bars addossez d'or semé de croisettes d'or, &c.* Pag. 166. *Bandé d'arg. & de gueuls au chef d'arg. chargé d'un Rose de gueuls, &c.* Finally (to omit many such instances in this excellent Author) *pag.* 166, 167. in the Arms of Jerusalem quartered by *Charles d'Anjou* and *Jaques de* Luxenbourgh, he says, *D'Arg. à la croix potencée d'or accompagnée de quatre croisettes d'or.* In a word, that which our Authors would call Prolixity, Battology and Superfluity, is as common among the French Writers, as Rain at Triers, and Sun-shine in Egypt and Rhodes. To conclude, my Blasons participate of the French Mode, and yet I have avoided Tautology and superfluity as much as may be.

There's the Coat of the most Ancient and Illustrious Family of St. *Maur* (alias *Seymour*) in old Rolls blasoned, Gul. a pair of Wings displayed Or, no mention whether elevated, or born with their Tips downwards. *York* blasons it, Two wings conjoyned in Fes Or. *Ralph Brooke*, *Deux Vols de l'Aigle en le curre.* Besides the false spelling of *Curre* for *Cœur*, there's a dogged mistake (as the Suffolk-Phrase is) of two Vols for one; for a single Wing is but a demi-vol; two conjoyned make a Vol; but neither of these Rabbies expres which, elevated or not. *Guillim* hath it, A pair of Wings inverted and conjoyned: *Morgan*, Two Wings, and as aforesaid; but not a word of Elevation or Demission. The Viscount of Therouenne aforesaid (for the Arms of *Monsieur du Faing*, Soveraign Bailiff of Flanders, *Anno* 1617.) says, *D'or à l'Aigle simple les aisles desployées & abaissées*

de gueuls; These wings are oubert and banging dowonward. Had I not had my Lord *De l'Espinoy* to Friend, I durst not have toucht these Delphick Fecials, nor presumed to have made their Blasons more full and intelligible; which may be thus, *In area sanguinea alæ binæ connexæ (atqui expansæ) deauratæ, suum interius prætendentes, & extremitates suas deorsum positas habentes.* Or else, *In parma rubra alæ binæ expansæ, & simul unitæ (interiorem suam partem obvertentes, & apices suas deorsum positas exhibentes) aureæ.* Or thus, *Par aureum alarum conjunctarum (atqui quæ expanduntur) intrinsecis suis partibus obversè positis & summitatibus deorsum collocatis in Scuto coccineo. Has alas clypeares (sive symbolicas) nobilitant imprimis Duces Somersetenses; secundò, Barones de Trubridge; tum demum etiam Insignissimus, Honoratissimus Heros* Edoardus Seymour *non ita pridem Parliamentarius Prælocutor facundissimus, jam & diu Regiæ Majestati à Sacris Consiliis prudentissimus, & Thesauri Classici Quæstor fidelissimus, Stemmatis Sancti Mauri capitale germen, Surculus primarius.*

As I have made these Arms of *Seymour* somewhat more full and clear in the Latine, so have I also done those of *Hollis*, *pag.* 53.

And thus have I finished my Heads and Titles; amongst the which you will find the Coat-Armours of these following described in Latine, which here-under I have placed Alphabetically with reference to the Title under which their Blason is comprehended.

Aben Mahomet	*pag.* 19	*Baron*	*pag.* 19	*Boyls*	*pag.* 37
Abtot	17	*Bartholus*	61	*Bronker*	58
Ambaise	52	*Bassingborn*	33	*Buck*	54
Anlaby	13	*Beauchamp*	63	*Calvert*	17
Aquitain Dukes	31	*Bellasis*	51	*Carlton*	45
Ashton	15	*Bennet*	42	*Carrant*	14
Austrasia	31	*Bessing*	57	*Cavendish*	8
Babington	59	*Berenger*	34	*Coventry*	19
Badlesmeer	2	*Bette* in Cross T.	84	*Culpepper*	38
Baliol	50	*Betts*	18	*Churchill*	56
		Blonts	49	*Delves*	21

Dering

Dering pag. 60
Drope 35
Duckenfield 80
Etchingham 30
Ewias 48
Ferrers 65
Fitz-williams 44
Formara 14
Fox 10
Geynvile 1
Grenvile 57
Gyse 62
Vander Hameyde 2
Harington 28
Hide 44
Hobard 27
Hollis 53
Hurston 71
Landas 53
Leftwich pag. 40
Lupus 23
Maldeghem 50
Matravers 28
Monceaux 70
Montague 30
Prince of Orange 37
Rainton 14
Ratcliff 39
Rivers 60
Robert Earl of Glocester 57
Rochester 13
Roper 17
Rosse 8
St. *Maur* 87
Sands 82
Scotland 62
Sheffield 31
Sidney pag. 52
Stavely 16.
Stourgeon 30
Tudenham 44
Turky Company 40
Verdon 29
Vere 55
Verst 57
Wentworth 43
Wharton 44
Whetnal 24
Wickham 13
Willoughby 29
Willmot 66
Worcester Bishoprick 59
Wotton 75.

Here follow also some other Names, whose Arms I have mentioned in my Gloss and Discourse upon the foresaid *Terms* and *Titles:* And although I have not made them Latine (as instancing them only by the by) yet with a very little endeavour they may be rendred so, by observing the direction given in that *Head* under which they happen to be mentioned, or at most in some other to which they may be referred.

Aschaferbergh pag. 79
Atton Cross Ardée 85
Barnake 2
De Blaesere 37
Cadocus 65
Carron 22
Chandois 52
Eudo pag. 73
William De Fortibus 73
Glaris 69
Grays-Inn 60
Heynstach 40
Hochsteter ibid.
Edmund Ironside 75
Kaiserstal pag. 54
Mountaine 63.
Rodolph and 79
Roulers
Willoughby and also 70
Ovedale

Now

Now hereafter follow the Latine Blasons inserted by *Camden* in his *Britannia*. Secondly, those by *Vredus* in his *Sigilla Comitum* Flandriæ, which he confesses to have been *Latinè propriis Fecialium terminis expressas*, by the Learned *Julius Chifletius*. Thirdly, those that occur in the same *Vredus* in his *Genealogia Comitum* Flandriæ, and were made Latine by himself according to the Method and Stile of *Chifletius*; the first are 48 in number, the second 56, the third 82. These are cited Alphabetically, and rendred into English; and where there intervenes any thing that is too brief and obscure (or a Term that is perhaps not so proper) it is taken notice of: And the Reader admonished and referred to other expressions more full, clear, and apt, taken either from these Authors themselves (by them used elsewhere) or from my foregoing *Topical Titles*, and without arrogance I may term my Annotations a useful Comment upon them. Then follow the *Arms* of the Kingdoms of *Christendom*, of the *Founders* of the *Garter*, and of the *Colledges* of Cambridge, done according to the Method of the foresaid Authors. And lastly, the Blasons of that Book stiled the *Gentlemans Academy*, or Book of St. *Albans* (taken wholly out of *Uptons* Manuscript) I say such of his Blasons as are material, and of different nature one from the other; that so the Reader may see the form of Blason used by the Ancients, and may (if he please) imitate the same, so far forth as may consist with Civil (not Common) Lawyers Latine; as also with Terms well and clearly expressing the things intended.

Clarissimo (& omnibus veræ Nobilitatis ornamentis generosissimo Viro) Domino Winstono Churchill *Equiti Aurato has suas in Camdenum, Chifletium & Vredum Glossas & Commentarios humillimè D. D. D. Author.*

Camdeni

CAMDENI BLASONIÆ.

Allesburii *Crucem argenteam in clypeo cyaneo pro Insignibus gestabant.*

Albinei *usi sunt pro Insignibus, Leone aureo erecto in clypeo rubro.*

Alfretoni, *his pro Insignibus erant Gemini (ut vocitant) Chevrni aurei, in parma cærulea.*

Here we may see by *Camden's ut vocitant*, that this word *Chevernus* is of the same stamp with *Gyrus* for a Cuiron (mentioned by *Vredius*, *pag.* 12. of his *Sigilla Comitum* Flandriæ) both being made from the French; it were better to say *Gemina Tigna*; for indeed a Cheberon resembles the Top-Rafters of a House, termed by the French *Chevrons*, by the Low Dutch Kepperen and Dach-balcken, that is, covering Beams; and so accordingly by the Germans Dach-rafen (and *Tignum* a Rafter comes from *Tego* to Cober; for upon them is laid the Covering of the Building.) Vide Title Cheberon.

Argentonii *tribus Scyphis argenteis in clypeo rubro pro Insignibus usi sunt.*

D'Aubigni, *his Reges Galliæ, sua ipsorum Insignia cum fibulis aureis, in Limbo rubro, concessêrunt.*

Arundellii *in clypeo gentilitio nigro quinq; argenteis hirundinibus, pro Insignibus utuntur.*

Bl. a Cross Arg. (were a Family of Buckinghamshire.)

Gul. a Lyon rampant Or: They were Earls of Sussex and Arundel.

Bl. two Cheberons Or: They were Barons, and sirnamed from Alfreton in Derbyshire.

Gul. three covered Cups Arg. (were of Hertfordshire.)

The Arms of France within a Bordure Gules, charged with *Fermeaulx* (*aliàs* Buckles) Or: *Camd.* in Scotland.

Sab. five Swallows Arg. *Camden* omits to express it 2. 2. 1. which how to do, *Chifletius* instructs in Austria Veteri. This

This is an ancient and great Family in Cornwall. It were no Solecism to blason these five Swallows (or if they were six) by the expression of in Pile (five Swallows in Pile) in Latine *quinque Hirundinibus in longum Triquetrum positis*; or *in longum Triangulum*; *sive Trigonum*, or *Triquetro Schemate positis*; or else, *In dispositione sua formam pilæ Heraldicæ referentibus.* I have put *longum* aforesaid to distinguish it from Equilateral Triangles or *Delta's* reverst. The same kind of Blason may serve for three things of any sort born in *Triangle*, and I should think without the Adjunct of *longum*; as the Coat of *Botereaux* hereafter mentioned, *Scutum argenteum tribus Bufonibus nigricantibus (in Triangulo dispositis) impressum.* And here I cannot but find some fault with *Pratique des Armoires*, who in the Arms of *Chabot* (of a certain King of Tunis) and the Noble Family of *Renty*, the first being three Fishes, the second three Citrons, the third three Carpenters Adses, calls them *Cantonées*, meaning thereby that they are *in Triangulo posita.* Now a Canton in Arms being square, and *Tresor Heraldique (pag. 128.)* telling us, *Cantonée est un terme propre à la Croix plaine qui est environnée, &c.* A Term proper to the plain Cross, inbironed with any four things; I say for this excellent Author to apply it to a Triangle, seems to me not altogether so proper: The only excuse is, *Canton* in French signifies a Corner. And in a Shield there are three Angles or Corners. However in Latine to say, *Tribus rebus angulatum* might do well enough.

Bigodi *usi sunt Leonibus saglientibus in Sigillis* (Earls of Norfolk.)

Boterauxii (*de* Cornubia) *tres Bufones nigricantes, Scuto argenteo gestabant* (were Lords of Botereaux-Castle.)

Bainardi (*de* Leckham *in Comitatu* Hantf.) *gestabant, in parma nigra, duos Chevernos*

Lions Salients (as *Camden* treating of Norwich City.)

Arg. three Toads Sable (*Camden* omits the posture of the Animal *(erectos)* which *Guillim* fitly added *(pag. 210.* of his Treatise:)

Sab. a Fesse between two Cheberons Or (as to the *Chevernos* here, I have before spo-

(quos

(quos vocant) aureos cum area interposita.

ken of that Term in the Arms of *Alfreton.)*

If to *Area*, *Camden* had added *ejusdem coloris*, it had not been amiss; and moreover, if the said *Area* had been put between any thing else than two Cheverons (whose proper posture is erect) it had been necessary to have said, *Area transversa.*

Blewetti *gerebant, in Clypeo aureo, rubri coloris Aquilam expansam (ut Camdenus in Comitatu* Pantoniæ.)

Or, an Eagle displayed Gul. *(Camden* omitted here *Bicipitem*; for such is this Eagle, as well as that of *Godolphin*, where he uses the said Term.)

Bohuni *(Barones de* Hidherst *in* Sussexia*) gestabant Crucem cæruleam in aureo clypeo.*

Or, a Cross Azure.

Bardolphi *(Barones) Tribus quinquefoliis aureis, in parma cyanea, usi sunt.*

Bl. three Cinquefoils, Or (as *Camden* in Norfolk.)

Brunsvicenses & Luneburghenses *(Duces) Duobus Leopardis (sive Leonibus) aureis in clypeo rubro utuntur.*

Gul. two Leopards or Lions Or *(Camdenus in Comitibus & Ducibus Eboracensibus.)*

It is a Rule amongst French Heralds, *Un Lion rampant, Leopard passant* (that is, as to their postures) and that the Lion shews but the half face, the Leopard the full. If then at any time you find a Lion passant, they would have you blason it *Lion Leopardé:* So again, if a Leopard rampant, to term it *Leopard Lioné* (and note, That all this while the Position of their Faces must be as afore.) Hence it is, that *Camden* says *Leopardis, sive Leonibus*; but indeed should have exprest it, *Leonibus incedentibus (seu Pardorum habitu)* or, *Leonibus in modum Pardorum gradientibus* (as *Chifletius* in Dominicum Petri and Frisia) that is, *Lions Leopardez*, and such are these of Brunswick (as *Favine* and *Bara.)*

Cadocus *Clypeum nigrum, globulis aureis distinctum, gerebat.*

Sab. semé of Besants (he was *ultimus Britannici Sanguinis* Cornwalliæ *Comes.)*

Colcestria

Colcestria *Crucem nodosam inter quatuor coronas interpositam publico in clypeo gerit.*

A Cross Raguled (or knotted) between four Crowns (Colcestria *est Oppidum primarium* Esseriæ) Field G. Cross Arg. Crowns Gu.

Chaucombi *gestabant Leonem erectum argenteum, & coronatum in clypeo nigro* (*ut Camdenus in Comit.* Warwick.)

Sab. a Lion rampant Arg. Crowned: This Crowned must be understood Gu; but it had been better expressed by *ex auro coronatum* (as *Chiffletius* in Sicilia.)

Charltoni *gerebant Leonem rubrum erectum aureo in clypeo.*

Gu. a Lion rampant Gul. (and were Lords of Powis in Montgomery-shire.)

Dunelmenses *Episcopi* (*tanquam Comites Palatini*) *Sigillo insculpserunt militem Cataphractarium phalerato equo insidentem, alterâ manu gladium vibrantem, alterâ Insignia Episcopatûs prætendentem.*

The Bishops of Durham (as Counts Palatine) had ingraven in their Seal a Horseman compleatly armed, mounted on a Caparassoned Courser, with one hand brandishing his Sword, and with the other holding forth the Arms of the Bishoprick.

D'Eureuxii *gestabant clypeum cæruleum, sex Leunculis aureis erectis ornatum.*

Azure, six Lions rampant Gu (they were the Earls of Salisbury.)

Ewias *gestavit in argenteo clypeo areolam rubram, inter tres stellulas nigras, interpositam.*

Arg. a Fesse Gul. between three Stars Sab. (*Camden* in Hereford-shire.) This Family were Lords of Ewias-Castle in that County.

It should have been said here *Areolam transversam*, for that a Bend (which is *Areola obliqua*) may also be born *inter tres stellulas*. *Philemon Holland* translates these *Stellulæ*, Estoils, as I have done Stars; but *Guillim* (*pag.* 416.) Rowels. I assent to the last, as to a profest Herald; and therefore think it not amiss to note that, if *Camden* had said *Calcarium stellulas*, he had more properly and particularly blasoned

blasoned these Arms. *Sed vide* Title Mullets.

Fergusius, *Dominus* Gallovidiæ *in* Scotia: *huic pro Insignibus erat, Leo argenteus erectus & coronatus, in parma cærulea.*

Bl. a Lyon rampant Arg. crowned (as I suppose) Gold; for I am not so certain of this, as I may be of that of *Chaucombe* (born afterwards by the *Segraves.*)

Godolphini *Aquilam bicipitem albam expansam inter tria lilia ejusdem coloris, pro Insignibus jam olim usurpârunt.*

An Eagle with two heads displayed between three Flower de Lys Arg. in a Field E. (*Camden* in Cornwall.)

Howardis *concessum est, ut in area illa argentea transversa (Bendam vocant) quæ in ipsorum clypeo gentilitio cernitur, Scutum aureum interponerent cum dimidiato leone rubro fagittâ ore transfixo, intra ejusdem coloris limbum duplicem utrinq; liliatum.*

It was granted to the *Howards*, that in the Bend of their proper Arms they should place an Escotcheon Or, with a Demy-lyon (an arrow shot through his mouth) within a double Tressure counterflory Gul. (as *Camden* in the County of Norfolk.)

The words in the Grant are, *In medio Armorum præfati Ducis proprii nominis, viz. Scuto, de* Howard, *integram medietatem superioris partis Leonis rubei, sagittâ ore confossi, depicti rectis coloribus Armorum Regni* Scotiæ.

Transversus signifies properly overthwart or cross; therefore *obliquâ aream* had better been used here, or *area diagonali*, *Diagonalis* signifying that which goes from one Corner to another, as a Bend doth: And accordingly *Chiffletius* in *Namurcum* hath *Taniola Diagonalis* for a Cotise, or Baton.

Hollandi *gerunt Scutum cyaneum liliis argenteis interstinctum, inter quæ argenteus itidem leo obverso ore erigitur.*

Azure, semé of Flowers de Lys, and a Lyon rampant gardant Arg. (*Camd.* in Lancashire.)

Lumlæi *gerebant Psittacos sex argenteos in parma rubra.*

Cules or Papegays, or Parrots Arg. (they were of Lumly-Castle in the Bishoprick of Durham.)

Lucii *tres lucios, pisces in rubro clypeo gestabant.*

Here is omitted the colour of the *Fishes*, as being to be understood *nativi coloris*, which is Arg. or very near thereto; as also the posture, being *erectos* or *respirantes*, which last answers to Hariant, which comes *ab hauriendo halitum*, &c.

Gules three Luces proper (as *Camden* in Cumberland, and were Lords.)

Montefixi *(Barones) gestabant tres (quos vocant) Chevernos aureos, in Scuto rubro.*

Gul. three Cheberons Dz (as *Camden* in Essex.) As to the term *Chevernos*, look back to Alfreton.

Mortuomarii *gessêrunt aureum clypeum liliis nigris insper-sum.*

Dz, semé of Fleur de Lys Sab. (they were of Artilbo-row in Norfolk.)

Musardi *(Barones de Stabe-ly in agro Derbiensi) eadem Insignia quæ Alfretonii, coloribus commutatis, gestârunt.*

Bear the very same Arms with the *Alfretons*, the Colours Counterchanged, viz. Dz, two Cheberons Azure.

Montalti *(Barones) horum Insignia fuerunt Parma cyanea, in qua argentens leo erectus.*

Bl. a Lyon rampant Arg. (as *Camden* in Flintshire.)

Muscampi *(Barones) gessê-runt in parma cærulea tres albos Papiliones.*

Bl. three Butterflies Arg. (were Barons of Mollober in Northumberland.)

Maulei *(sive de malo Lacu) usi sunt pro Insignibus areolâ nigrâ transversâ (sive Bendâ) in aureo clypeo.*

Dz, a Bend Sable *(Cam-den* in the County of York) were Barons.

Percii, *his Arma sunt au-rea, cum leone azureo quarteria-tim cum istis Luciorum (Cam-denus in Comit.* Cumbriæ.)

Dz, a Lyon Azure Quar-terly with the Coat of *Lucy* (for *Azureo* 'twere better to use *Cyaneo*, or *Cæruleo*, and for *Quarteriatim Quadripar-titè*) were Earls of Northum-berland.

Sayerus

Sayerus Quincy *usus est pro Insignibus Baltheo militari (Fesse vocant) cum lemnisco quintuplici. Fuit Comes* Wintoniæ.

His Arms were a Fesse and Label of five points. By the expression of [*Fesse vocant*] we know very well what sort of *Baltheus militaris* he means, otherwise it had been expedient to have added *Lumbari*. See Title Bend.

Rogerus Quincy *septem Rhombulos aureos evacuatos in sanguineo Scuto gestavit.*

Gul. seben Lozenges, boided Or (which our modern Blasoners term Pascles) was also Earl of Winchester.

Riparii *(Comites* Deboniæ) *gestabant Gryphem aureum, in clypeo rubro.*

Gul. a Griffon Or. It had been a fuller Description to have said *Gryphem erectum expansis alis.* Vide Title Segreant.

Rochefordi *gestabant in Scuto argenteo, leonem nigrum cum rubra corona.*

Arg. a Lyon rampant Sab. crowned Gul. Were Lords of Rocheford in Esser.

Stourtoni *(Barones) gestant sex fontes in clypeo suo gentilitio, arcolâ aureâ transversè interjectâ.*

A Bend between 6 Fountains; the Field is Sable, the Bend Or, the Fountains proper, that is, Barry wavy Arg. bl.

As to the Term of *transversè interjectâ*, see before in the Arms of *Howard* what I have said to that.

Segravii. *(Barones) usurpant Insignia Chaucomborum.*

Bear the same Arms with the *Chaucombs*, as *Camden* in Warwick-shire.

Twengæi *gestabant Baltheum, vel fasciam rubram inter tres viridis Psittacos, in clypeo argenteo* (Camb. in Episcopatu *Dunelmensi.*)

Arg. a Fesse Gul. between three Popingays (alias Parrots) vert.

The Author by *Fasciam* expounds what manner of Belt he means; otherwise for more clear understanding, it had been necessary to have said *Baltheum lumbarem.*

Baldwinus de Vernon *gerebat Scutum aureum cum leone cyaneo.*

Or, a Lyon rampant Azure, and the Bearer was Earl of Devon.

Camden in the Arms of *Percy*, *Rocheford*, and this *Vernon* omits the posture *Erectus*: But note, a Lyon is always understood Erect or Rampant, unless expressed to be otherwise.

Vauxii *(sive de Vallibus) his clypeus gentilitius erat argento & rubro interstinctus.*

Checky Arg. and Gul. and were Lords of Gilleland in Cumberland.

Onuphrius speaking of Pope *Innocent* VIII. says, He was of the Family of *Cibo*, *& quod in eorum clypeo gentilitio, rutilo colore decorato est transversa Fascia pluribus quadratis, cæruleo atque albo colore alternis æquisq; spatiis confecta* (which is an excellent Blason for Chequy;) but his *transversa Fascia* for a Bend I like not: He had better said *diagonalis* or *obliqua*, as I have before hinted in *Howardis* and Title Bend; and his Bend being of three Ranges, should have been expresst *Triplici ductu.*

This is by *Camden* very ill expressed; for one may apprehend it for Masculy, Lozengy, Fusilly, or Triangle as well as for Checky. Had he therefore said *Tessellis argenteis & rubris interstinctum*, he had dealt squarely and plainly, and well distinguisht the form. *Vide* Checky.

Vescii *gestabant crucem argenteam in rubeo Scuto.*

Gul. a Cross arg. *(Camd.* in Yorkshire) and were Barons.

Vescii *(Recentiores) auream parmam cum nigra cruce.*

Or, a Cross Sab. *(Camd. ibidem.)*

Vipontii *gestabant in clypeo rubro decem aureos annellos.*

Gul. ten Annelets, Or, were Lords of Westmerland.

Robertus Willoughby *(Baro* Brook *in Comit.* Wilt.) *Classis Præfectus (sive Admiralius) constitutus, navis gubernaculo in insignibus (ut prorâ Pompeius Romanæ olim classis præfectus, in nummis) est usus.*

As *Pompey*, Admiral of the *Roman* Fleet, stamped the Prow of a Ship in his Coyn: So this man being Admiral of the English Navy, used the Rudder for his Arms and Symbol.

Warreni

Warreni *habuerunt Insignia Scutum aureum cæruleo interstinctum.*

Checky Or and Azure, and they were Earls of Surry.

Here *Camden* is more to blame than in his Blason of *Vaux*; for there he plainly expresses one Colour to be as much as (and equal to) the other, *argento & rubro interstinctus:* But here he says *Scutum aureum*, as if the Or were far the greater portion; and then he puts *Cæruleo* in the Singular number, which much amuses his Reader, as if a Pale, Fes, or Bend interposed. But if he had said yet further *cæruleis Tessellis*, or *Quadris interstinctum:* at the very best that would have been but Semé, as you may see in the preceding Coat of *Holland*, which is *Liliis argenteis interstinctum.* Be pleased then to look back to *Vauxii*, and there is shown to blason this or any other Checquered Coat.

Alanus de la Zouch (*Baro*) *ejus clypeus ruber, decem globulis aureis respersus erat.*

Gul. ten Besants (*Camd.* in Leicester-shire.)

CHIFFLETII.

BLASONIÆ.

ANglia, *Scutum miniatum, tribus aureis impressum Pardis, linguâ & falculis cæruleis (Regnum ita dictum.)*

Gul. three Leopards Or, armed and langued bl. By Leopards are meant Lyons passant gardant, as before in Brunswick Dukes.

Here should have been *altero alteri impositis*, as well as in Dominicum Petri, Regisetum, Suabe.

Arragonia, *Scutum aureum, palo quadruplici coccineo impressum.*

Or a pale of four pieces Gul. (*id est*, four Pallets) The Kingdom so called.

Artesia, *Area cærulea, liliis Gallicis conspersa, limbo tripede coccineo in capite, diminuta.*

Austria Vetus, *Scutum cæruleum alaudis quinque aureis exaratum, prioribus quatuor binis & binis, quinta in ima parte, impressa.*

Bl. semé of Lys Or, in Chief a label of three points Gules: The Arms of Artois the County.

Bl. five Larks Or 2. 2. 1. (so *Mercator* also five;) but our *Heylin* will have them six. *Sibmacher* of Norimberg exhibits them five, but in Saltire (Or 2. 1. 2.)

Onuphrius speaking of the Arms of the *Meduci* in the Life of *Pius* IV. says they were *sex pilæ rubræ, Trianguli specie concinnatæ*, which much exceeds this Blason of *Binis & Binis quinta, &c.* But see *Arundels* Arms before in *Camden*.

Austria Nova, *Scutum coccineum argenteâ zonâ exaratum.*

Gul. a Fesse arg. (the famous Dukedom.)

Bethunia, *Fascia coccinea Scuto argenteo impressa.*

Arg. a Fesse Gul. Bethunia *est Dominium in* Artheisa.

Bohemia, *Leo argenteus, linguâ & falculis aureis, in area coccinea exaratus.*

Gul. a Lyon rampant arg. armed and langued Or. (the Kingdom.)

Brabantia, *Scutum furvum, aureo leone, linguâ & falculis miniatis impressum.*

Sab. a Lyon rampant Or, armed and langued Gules. Arms of the Dutchy of Brabant.

Burgundia Antiqua, *Scutum, fascies auro & cyano obliquo, dextrorsùs fasciatum.*

Burgundy dexter of six Or and Azure. Ancient Arms of the Dutchy of Burgundy.

Burgundia Nova, *Area cærulea liliis aureis sparsa, limbo circumducto ex argento & coccino angularibus composito.*

Bl. semé of Lys Or, a bordure compone arg. and gul. The now Arms of the Dutchy of Burgundy.

I am not taken with this Term of *Angularibus*, as not duly and genuinely expressing the form; I confess *Thomasius* in his rendition of the word *Angularius*, says it is *idem quod Angularis sive Quadratus*, so making them both one in their

their signification, whereas the first doth but express [of a Corner] and Corners are of more forms than square. To say then, *Limbo circumducto, argenti & coccini serie Tessellato, seu Quadrangulato:* Or else, *Tessellarum argenti & minii ductu areolato* (as this Author doth in *Carniola*) were more significant. *Sed vide* Title Compone.

Burgundia (*Comitatus*) *Scutum cæruleum, plinthidibus aureis (incerto numero sparsis) & leone ejusdem metalli, linguâ & falculis coccineis impressum.*

Bl. semé of billets Or, a Lyon rampant of the same, armed and langued Gules. And is the County of Burgundy.

Carinthia, *Scutum ab summo bipartitum; dexter latercul.* Austriacus modernus; *sinister aureus, tribus Pardis furvis impressus (qui est* Sueviæ) *ambo simul juncti, symbolum Carinthiacum referunt.*

Party per pale; the first the Coat of *Modern Austria:* the other Or three Leopards Sab. (which is Suevia) and both together make the Arms of Carinthia. The Author had not done amiss to have added to *Pardis, altero alteri impositis.* This Carinthia is a Dutchy.

Carniola (*Comitatus*) *area Scuti argentea, cum Aquilâ cæruleâ rostro & cruribus coccineis; impressâ pectori Lunâ cornutâ Tessellarum argenti & minii ductu areolatâ.*

The *Ductus Tessellatus* of the Crescent is rendred *duplex*, not only by the Cut, but also by the French Version. These Arms then are, Arg. an Eagle bl. beaked and membred Gul. charged upon the breast with a Crescent contercompone arg. and gul. (and is a single Eagle.)

Castella: *In Scuto coccineo Castellum aureum, lapidum juncturis fuscis, portâ & fenestris cæruleis occlusum; tribus turribus & ipsis aureis desuper eminentibus.*

Gul. a Castle triple towered Or, masoned Sab. port and windows Azure. Arms of the Kingdom of Castile.

Croatia, *Scutum, octo Tessellarum ductibus ex argento & cocciro distinctum.*

Checquy Arg. and Gul. of eight ranges. *Heylin* calls this Province a Dutchy, *Mercator* a County; but *Morgan* in his *Sphere* of *Gentry* will have it a Kingdom.

Dalmatia, *Area Scuti cærulea, ternis aureis Pardorum rostris impressa.* The Continuer of *Peacham* makes this Province a Kingdom.

Dominicum Petri (*seu* Dampetra) *Aurei leones duo, in Scuto coccineo exarati; quorum alter alteri impositus ambo incedentium (seu pardorum) habitu.*

Elsatia (*vel* Alsatia) *Scutum coccineum, aureo baltheo & sex ejusdem metalli coronis, ad oram impressum. Les Estats du Monde* and *Sibmacher* of Norimberg account Alsatia a Landgrabeschap.

Bl. three Leopards faces Or. As to the word *Rostrum* here, and its proper acception, I have glossed upon it *sub Titulo* Leopards heads.

Gul. two Lyons passant Or, placed one above another. *Dampetra est dominium in Campania situm, & vulgò vocatur* Dampierre.

Gul. a bend Or, and six Crowns of the same, placed in Orle. *Sibmacher* renders the bend ingrailed, and others consent with him. Besides this omission in our Author, there is another, in not adding to *Baltheus* some Adjective that might have expressed the position of this present *Area*, being *oblique* or *diagonal. Vide* Title Bend.

Flandria, *Leo niger, linguâ & falculis rubeis, Scuto aureo adpictus.*

Or a Lyon rampant Sab. armed and langued Gules (the famous Earldom.)

Francia, *Scutum cæruleum, tribus aureis liliis impressum.*

Bl. three Fleur de Lys Or (the Kingdom.)

Why not *Scutum cæruleum tribus aureis liliis angulatum*, or *ternis liliis triangulatum?* which last is no more Tautological than *Camdens inter tres stellulas interpositam*, in Ewias, and the like in Colcestria.

Frisia; *Scutariæ Tesseræ coler cæruleus, binis leonibus aureis, in modum pardorum gradientibus, adpictis (Aream nonnulli nummis Byzantiis argenteis spargunt.*

Bl. two Lyons passant Or. Some will have the Field Semé of plates. If the Author had said, *Leonibus altero alteri impositis*, he had done well. And note, that this is West-Friesland.

Geldria,

Geldria, *Leo aureus, areâ cæruleâ impressus, linguâ & falculis coccineis.*

Bl. a Lyon rampant Or, armed and langued Gules. Arms of the Dutchy of Gelderland.

Geldria, *Scutum abs summo bipartitum; dextera pars cærulea leone aureo, in lævam obversò, linguâ & falculis coccineis, impressa (quæ ipsius* Geldriæ *Symbolum) sinistra verò aurea atro leone, dentibus & falculis argenteis, linguâ coccineâ exarata, quæ est Tessera Juliacensis.*

Party per pale: First, bl. a Lyon rampant turned Or, armed and langued Gules (which is Gelderland.) Secondly, Or a Lyon rampant Sab. toothed and clawed arg. langued Gul. (which is Juliers the Marquisate.) And here is verified what I have said before (Title Inbequed) concerning several Arms born in one Shield, which by the *Germans* are made to confront one the other, not only in Quarterings, but Impalings (as here.)

Germania *(sive Romanorum Regnum) Aquila furva, rostro, linguâ & cruribus miniatis, Scuto aureo impressa* (a single-headed Eagle.)

Or an Eagle Sab. beaked, langued, membred Gules. Here (as also in Carniola foregoing) might have been added to *Aquila* the Adjective *Expansa.*

Granata, *Scutum argenteum cum malo Punico prasino, ramulo & foliolis viridibus sustentato, hiante cortice granulis coccineis.*

Arg. a Pomegranate bert, branched and leafed of the same, the rind opened, and grains appearing Gules. Arms of Granada the Kingdom.

Habsburgum, *Leo coccineus, coronâ, linguâ & falculis cyaneis, in Scuto aureo.*

Or a Lyon rampant Gul. crowned, langued and armed Azure. Habsburgh is a County in the Dutchy of Suebia.

Hannonia Vetus, *Canterius atri coloris tergeminus, areâ aureâ impressus.*

Or a Cheveron of 3 pieces Sab. *(id est,* 3 Cheverons.) These were the ancient Arms of the Earldom of Hainault *ante Annum* 1195.

Hannonia, *Leo niger, linguâ & falculis miniatis, Scuto aureo exaratus.*

Or a Lion rampant Sab. armed and langued Gules. However our Author puts these Arms here for Hainault; yet are they the Arms of Flanders.

Hannonia hodierna, *Leunculi quatuor, Scuto aureo impressi, primus & quartus (qui* Flandriæ *Symbolum referunt) atri; secundus & tertius (qui Hollandicum) coccinei.*

Or four Lions rampants, the first and last Sab. (which is Flanders) the second and third Gules (which is Holland.) This is a strange Blason, it is two Coats born together to make up one; and therefore the Author should properly have expressed the Shield Quadripartitè; for though the whole *Solum* or ground-work thereof be Gold, yet it is divided into four Areas, by pourfilar Lines drawn *in modum crucis.*

Hierosolyma, *In solo argenteo, pedata crux aurea, oram Scuti minimè pertingens; ad quatuor Scuti angulos, singulis crucibus itidem aureis præcincta.*

Arg. a Cross Baton Or accompanied with 4 Crosslets of the same. The French Version hath it *Croix pattée*; but that is only a slip for *Croix potencée*, which is the same we term Baton.

Hollandia, *Leo coccineus in solo Scuti aureo.*

Or, a Lyon rampant Gul. (the Province so named.)

Hungaria, *Scutum, octonis ex argento & minio taniis transversis, exaratum.*

Barry of eight Arg. Gul. (the Kingdom so named.)

Juliacum. *Vide in* Geldria.

Juliers the Marquisate.

Legio, *Leo molochinus, coronâ, linguâ & falculis aureis in area Scuti argenteâ.*

Arg. a Lion rampant purpure, crowned, langued and armed Or (Leon the Kingd.)

Limburgum, *Scutum argenteum cum leone coccineo, coronâ & falculis aureis, linguâ cæruleâ, caudâ bifidâ in decussim trajectâ.*

Arg. a Lion ramp. Gul. crowned and armed Or, langued Azure; his Tail forked and passed in Saltire (is a Dutchy.)

Luxen-

Luxenburghum, *Scutum tæniis transversis, ex argento & cyano sine numero exaratum leone coccineo Limburghensi super-adjecto.*

Burrelé Arg. and Azure, supporting the Lion of Limburgh aforesaid (is a Dutchy.)

Marchionatus *Sancti Romani Imperii Antverpianus, Area Scuti coccinea, cum Castello argenteo clauso, triquetræ figuræ & ternis ad angulos, turribus munito (juncturis lapidum ubique fuscis) suprà binis manibus expansis, coloris nudæ carnis, alterâ obliquâ dextrorsùm, alterâ sinistrorsùm positâ; Insignibus Imperii in Scutario capite adjectis.*

The Marquisate of the Holy Empire at Antwerp: Gul. a Castle of Triangular form (port hut) having at each corner a Tower, all Arg. masoned Sab. Above are two Hands expanded; the one in bend dexter, the other in bend sinister, of proper colour: and in Chief the Arms of the Empire. This is a Territory extending from Antwerp to Bergben and Breda.

Mechlinia, *Scutum aureum, triplici palo coccineo exaratum; parmulâ Regni Germanici medio eorum adjectâ:*

Or, a pale of three pieces Gul. (*id est*, three pallets) the middlemost supporting an Escotcheon of the King of the Romans, which my Author stiles *Rex Germanicus.*

Mechlen is a City of Brabant, and accounted one of the Seventeen Provinces.

Mediolanum, *Scutum quadripartitum, primus & quartus quadrans aureus Aquilâ nigrâ in eo exaratâ; secundus & tertius argenteus boâ cæruleâ ternis gyris in palum circumplicatâ impressus* (a single headed Eagle.)

Quarterly first and fourth Or, an Eagle Sab. second and third Arg. a Serpent Azure in pale (his body formed into three gyrations or windings.) Arms of Milain the prime Dukedom of Christendom.

Namurcum, *Leo ater, coronâ, linguâ & falculis coccineis, aureo Scuto inscriptus.*

Or, a Lion rampant Sab. crowned, langued and armed Gul. Arms of the County of Nemours.

Namur-

Namurcum *(ut suprà) Tæniolâ diagonali aureâ superadjectâ.*

And also (as above) with a Cotise (or Baston) over all.

Navarra, *Scutum coccineum, Carbunculo lineari, clauso, & sphærulis discreto, aureo, impressum (Regnum ita dictum.) Sed vide aliter inter Terræ Christianæ Regna.*

Gul. a Carbuncle closed and pometted Oz. By Closed he means the four lateral lines that reduce it into a square form, and make it different from other Carbuncles.

Neapolis, *Scutum quadripartitum, primus & ultimus quadrans Arragonius, secundus & tertius Hierosolymitano & Hungarico symbolis ab summo bipartitus.*

Quarterly the first and fourth Arragon, the second and third party per pale Hierusalem and Hungaria.

Nivernium Priscum, *Solum cærulem, plinthidibus aureis ubiq; sparsis, Leone itidem aureo, linguâ & falculis coccineis, exaratum.*

Azure semé of billets Oz, a Lyon rampant of the same langued and armed Gules. The Arms of Nevers, an ancient Dutchy in Bourbonnois in France.

In my Title of Billets I have been somewhat short, but have made some amends under Title Delf, which yet I will here further supply. *Bara* describes them only thus, To be a little more long than broad, and not four-square. *Pratique des Armoires* describes them, *Bar long, ou plus long que large*, which agrees with *Bara*, but tells us not what they are. What *Trophée d'Armes* says of them, I have spoke elsewhere. *Tresor Heraldique* says, most Authors take them for Bricks. *Sibmacher* always calls them Stein (Stones) meaning, I suppose, Tile-stones, or long square stones. *Guillim* makes them to be little bills of Paper made up more long than broad. After all which I will make bold to shoot my Bolt, and with *Morgan (lib. 3. pag. 110.)* suppose

suppose that sometimes they may be Billets of Wood, as in the Arms of *Coudry*; Gul. ten Billets Or: and he will have them of *Beech*, alluding to the Name, wherein he is mistaken; for it must be of *Hazel* or *Filbert*, whose Blason is, *In Scuto rubro decem Calas aureas in Triquetro positas.* As for the word *Cala*, I am beholden to the old allusive Latine, saying, *viz.. Scinde Calas, ut caleas*; or else you may say, *Ligneola* or *Ligna.* According to the old Proverbial Riming Verse:

Esto quies lignis, si vultis ut ardeat ignis.

Portugallia, *In Scuto argenteo, quina Scutula cærulea, in crucis modum collocata, quodlibet quinque nummis Byzantiis argenteis, puncto nigro impressis, & in decussim dispositis onustum; limbus Scuti coccineus septem Castellis aureis inscriptus.*

Registetum *(quod & Rethellum & Rastellum dicitur) Pectines duo aurei, in area Scuti coccinea altero alteri imposito.*

Arg. five Escotcheons Azure placed in Cross; each charged with five plates placed in Saltire, and round centred Sab. within a Bordure Gul. charged with seven Castles Or. The Kingdom so named.

Gules the heads of two Rakes placed one above another, Or. This is a City and Territory of Picardy between Lozain, Bar, and Tierrasse.

Rastrum or *Rastellum* had been a fitter word than *Pecten.*

Romanorum Imperium, *Scutum aureum, impressum Aquilâ bicipiti nigrâ, linguâ & cruribus miniatis (interdum Coronâ Imperatoriâ, ex cyano contextâ, in medio scutarii capitis adjectâ.)*

Or, an Eagle with two heads Sable langued, and membred Gules. Sometimes a Crown Imperial, interwrought with Azure, is placed in the middle of the Chief. Here also wants the Adjective *Expansa* to be put to *Aquila.*

Salinæ, *Baltheus aureus in Solo miniato.* (Salinæ *est urbs*

Gules, a bend Or. To *Baltheus* should have been annext

in Comit. Burgundiæ, *ab iis fontibus nobilis, qui per ignem condensati salem candidissimum orbi dispensant.)*

Sicilia, *Scutum obliquè dextrorsùs & sinistrorsùs sectum, in summo & imo aureo palus quatergeminus miniatus; in argenteis lateribus Aquila nigra, auro coronata, cruribus coccineis.*

Stiria, *Area prasina, cum Grypho sine alis, perrepente argenteo, scintillas ex ore, naribus & auribus vibrante.*

Zutphania, *Leo coccineus in area Scuti argentea.*

Zutphania, *Scutum infernè cæruleum, Cruce aureâ anchoratâ impressum. Caput Scuti argenteum, leone coccineo, pardorum more gradiente exaratum.*

Teneramunda, *Zona è minio in area argentea.*

Tyrolis, *Scutum argenteum cum Aquila coccinea (coronâ, rostro & cruribus aureis) impressa pectori lunula foliata aurea. Hæc est* Austriæ *provincia* (a single Eagle.)

annext, the Epithet of *Humeralis*, for distinctions sake.

Quarterly per Saltire; the Chief and Base Or, each charged with a pale of four pieces Gules. The two Flanks (or sides) Arg. each charged with an Eagle Sab. crowned Or, membred Gul. The Island and Kingdom of Sicily.

Vert a Gryffon, without wings, rampant Arg. casting fire by mouth, nostrils and ears. Stiria is a Dutchy.

Arg. a Lyon ramp. Gul. This is a Town and County in Gelderland.

Party per Fesse, the base Azure, charged with a Cross Aucrée (aliàs Cercelé) Or. The Chief Arg. thereon a Lyon passant Gules.

Arg. a Fesse Gul. (a Seignieury in Flanders.)

Arg. an Eagle Gul. crowned, beaked & membred Or, debruised on the Breast with a Crescent resant (risant or issuant) at each tip a Fleur de Lys Gold.

Here also (and in Sicily foregoing) is the Adjective *Expansa* wanting, which should notifie the posture of the Eagle. And for *Lunula foliata*, he had better said *Lunula cui cornua sunt foliata.*

Ultraje-

Ultrajectum *(Civitas) Scutum argento & coccino in obliquum bipartitum; argentea pars (contra leges Fecialium, ut Civitatum moris est) aurea Divi Martini, partem Chlamydis egeno impertientis imagine, exarata.*

Party per Bend dexter Arg. and Gules; the first (contrary to the Law of Heralds, but as 'tis usual with Cities) charged with the picture of St. *Martin*, giving a piece of his Cloak to a poor man, all Gold. This City of Utrecht with its Dioceſs, is one of the 17 Provinces.

Zelandia, *Fasciæ quatuor ex argento & cyano undulatim fusæ. Caput Scuti aureum, leone coccineo (qui Symbolum Hollandicum est) emergente impressum.*

Party per Feſſe, the base is barry wavy of four; Arg. and Bl. The Chief Or, thereon a Lyon naiſſant (aliàs iſſuant) Gul. which relates to the Arms of Holland.

Vredi Blaſoniæ.

AMbaiſe, *Palus aureus & coccineus septuplex.* An Illuſtrious Family.

Anghien, *Scutum in quina segmenta argentea, totidémq; furva divisum; quodlibet segmentum furvum, impressum tribus Cruciculis aureis brachiatis, & in imo spiculatis.*

Paly of ſeven Or and Gul. Note here, the *Areas* of each colour are of an equal bigneſs.

Quironny of ten Arg. and Sab. each of the laſt charged with three Croſſes croſſed *(vulgò* Croſſets) fitchy at foot, Or. Anghien is one of the 22 Baronies of Hainault, and gives Sirname to an Illuſtrious Family.

The word *Segmentum* here, doth by no means in it ſelf expreſs a Quironal or Conal figure, but indeed as well any other ſhape or form; ſignifying properly a ſmaller part or portion of a greater *Quantum:* Therefore it had been

been necessary here to have said, *Segmenta in modum Conorum argentea.* I confess in Arms Gutronny of eight (I mean the more usual form) to say, *Scutum lineâ palari transversâ & diagonali, hac cum dextra tum sinistra, in octona tractum Segmenta*, will express it without any more to do; for as much as these Lines (thus drawn) make these *Areas* or *Segments* absolutely Gutronal, or Conal. *Vide* Title Gutronny.

Anjou, *Scutum cæruleum liliis aureis frequentatum; fasciolâ trifidâ coccineâ in Capite.*

Bl. semé of Lilies Or, a label of three points gules (Anjou the Dutchy.)

Arkel, *Scutum argenteum cum quadruplici fascia transversa coccinea, alternis utrinque pinnis asperata.*

Arg. a Fesse of four pieces imbatteled, counterimbatteled gul. (quartered by Count *Egmond.*)

By the word *Alternis* here, the Author means, that the Battlements stand not directly opposite one against another (as *Boswel, pag.* 124. makes *Bretessé Contrebretessé* to be) but that the notch of one side answers to the out-jetting of the other. And as to the term *Bretessé*, *Barr* (*pag.* 44, & 132.) makes it all one with *Crenellé*, which is Imbatteled, and in vulgar old Latine is expressed *Kernellatum.*

Avesnes, *Scutum sexies auro & minio dextrorsùs fasciatum, super impositâ quinque partium lambella.* A Seigneury in Hainault.

Bendy of six Or and gul. with a label of five points. The word *Dextrorsùs* distinguishes it from Bendy sinister.

The term *Lambella* here is barbarous, framed from the French word *Lambel* or *Lambeau:* He had better have used *Fasciolâ quintuplici* (see before in Anjou) or *Fasciolâ quinquies Lemniscatâ* (see Title Label) and always remember to add *in Capite*; for that the proper place of the Fesse is the middle, as I have before hinted *sub isto Titulo.*

Bar, *Scutum cæruleum, Mullis barbatulis aureis duobus, tergis obversis, dentibus & oculis argenteis impressum, & crucibus aureis brachiatis, & in*

Bl. semé of Crosses crosslet (alias Cross-crollets) fitchy at foot Or, with two Barbles indorsed of the same, Teeth and Eyes Arg.

imo

imo spiculatis incerto numero sparsum.

Bavaria, *Scutum uno supra viginti Rhombis argenteis & cæruleis obliquè dextrorsùm dispositis, exaratum.*

Baux, *Scutum coccineum, argenteâ stellâ sexdecim radiorum, impressum.*

Bergh, *Scutum argenteum cum Leone coccineo, coronâ & falcùlis aureis, linguâ cæruleâ, caudâ bifidâ in decussim trajectâ.*

Bethune, *Fasciæ aureæ, in Campo cæruleo, incerto numero.*

The Dutchy of Barre.

Lozengy Arg. and Azure, in bend of twenty one pieces. Babaria the great and famous Dutchy.

Gul. a Star of 16 Rays Arg. I find in *Bara (p. 50.)* this also to be the very Arms of *Le Grand* in Burgogne.

Arg. a Lion rampant gul. crowned and armed Or, langued Azure; his tail double and passed in Saltire (is an Earldom in Hainault) as *Vredus (pag. 119.)* his Genealogy of the Earl of Flanders.

Bendy Or and Azure. A Seignieury in Artois, and gives name to a renowned Family.

The Author here had done very well to have added *Dextera* to *Fasciæ*, which he well performed before in the Arms of *Avesnes*, saying, *Dextrorsùs fasciatum*, to expres Bendy Dexter.

Borsele, *Scutum furvum, argenteâ zonâ exaratum.*

Bosnia, *Scutum cæruleum cum Brachio armato aureo manu tenente Ensem argenteum; cuspide in altum elevatâ.*

Boulogne, *Scutum aureum tribus libis coccineis impressum.*

Bourbon, *Scutum Francicum, vecte coccineo supercurrent e, fractum.*

Sab. a Fesse Arg. A renowned Family of the Netherlands.

Azure, an armed arm Or, holding in the hand a Sword erected Arg. This is a famous Province and Port of Dacia (as *Heylin.*)

Or, three Torteaux. This is a County of France.

Bl. 3 Flower de Lys Or, a Baton gul. in bend, over all. The Princely Family of France.

The

The Author is in this Blason too short, for to *Vecte* he should have added *Dextero*; and further have expressed it, *Oram Scuti minimè pertingenti*; for it is Coupé, or Humetté.

Brandenbourgh, *Scutum argenteum Aquilâ coccineâ, rostro & cruribus aureis, palarum junctûris auro ad pectus colligatis* (a single Eagle.)

Arg. an Eagle gul. beaked and membred Dz (the Marquesdom so called.) The Author should have said, *Aquilâ expansâ.*

Bretagne, *Scutum Ponticimaris vellere descriptum.*

Ermine, or as the French have it, Arg. semé of Ermines Sab. (the Dutchy.)

The Ermines Skin is not spotted all over, but only at the very tip of his Tail; therefore this Coat were more properly blasoned *Scutum argenteum, maculis Pontici muris interstinctum.* *Vide* Title Ermine.

Brienne, *Scutum cæruleum plinthidibus aureis incerto numero sparsis, & Leone ejusdem metalli impressum.*

Azure semé of Billets, and a Lion rampant Dz (quartered by *John D'Anguien* Count of Liege.)

Burgaw, *Scutum argento & minio, obliquè sinistrorsùm, sexies fasciatum, aureo palo imposito.*

Bendy of six Arg. gul. a pale, Dz over all. This is a Marquesdom in Germeny.

Champagne, *Fascia argentea, in Scuto cæruleo, inter duas aureas laciniolas utrinq; patibulatas.* This is a famous County in France.

Azure a Bend Arg. between two Cotices potency, counterpotency, of Gold. So *Bosivel* (*pag.* 35.) terms this form; as also *Ferne.*

Here this Author again uses *Fascia* for a Bend, without either *Dextera*, or *Obliqua* put unto it. And as to the term of *Lacinia* for a Cotice, I have under that Title already disallowed it; and advise rather to use the word *Taniola*, which I take from Learned *Chiffletius.*

Chasteau-Villain, *Scutum coccineum, plinthidibus aureis incerto numero sparsis, & Leone ejusdem metalli impressum.*

Gul. semé of Billets, and a Lyon rampant Dz (a Noble Family.)

Chastil-

Chastillon, *Scutum coccineum tribus palis, è vario vellere, impressum; summitate deauratâ.*

Cillie, *Scutum cæruleum tribus aureis stellis, sex radiorum, impressum.*

Gul. three pales baire, and a Chief Or. This Family were Earls of St. Paul. See Coucy.

Azure three Stars of six rays, Or (a County in Germany.) Look back to Mullets for animadversion on this Blason.

In Estoils or Stars I have been short, referring the Reader to Mullets; and if I have been there not satisfactory enough, I will supply it here.

Bara says, Stars have five points, and must have no more; yet (in *Comets*) he hints, that they may have sixteen. But then says, they having so many, should properly be called *Comets*. Mullets (says he) differ from Stars, in that they have six points, and are always pierced in the middle.

Trophée d'Armes says, the Star ordinarily hath five points, and never exceeds sixteen, and differs from the Mullet, in that it is never pierced. An example of a sixteen-ray'd Star you have in Vaux aforesaid.

Tresor Heraldique says (*pag.* 408.) *Molets* have ordinarily six points, and are pierced in the middle, which is that which differences them from Stars. But Stars, says he, (*pag.* 319.) at least have five points or rays, and if they have more, it must be specified: The difference between them and *Molets* is, that Mullets are pierced round in the middle, and have ordinarily six points, Stars five only, and are not pierced; and adds, That Stars whose points are waved (*ondoyantes*) are called *Comets*. From whence is inferred, they allow Stars to be no otherwise than straight-pointed; confirmed by *Sibmacher* all along in his famous Book of Cuts and Dutch Blasons.

Cleves, *Scutum coccineum, scutulo argenteo in Corde impressum, Carbunculo radiato aureo, nodato, liliato, & Sma-*

Gul. a Scutcheon in Fess Arg. a Carbuncle pometty and flowretty, Or, and pointed (in Centro) Vert; over all

ragdo (in medio) instructo; in totam aream protenso.

Constantinople, *Scutum coccineum cruce planâ argenteâ impressum: Crux ipsa quaternis quadrantibus angulata, in quoq; angulo quinq; Cruces, quarum media circulo est circumscripta.*

all (the Dutchy so named.) See Title Carbuncle.

Cul. a plain Cross Arg. each Canton of the Field charged with five Crosslets; whereof that in the middle is incompassed with a Circle.

Favine and *Bara* render these Arms otherwise. I English this Coat after this manner, to make reference to my Comment upon Canton. I do by no means like this Phrase of *Crux ipsa quaternis quadrantibus angulata*; for it denotes, as if the Cross had a Canton or *Quadra* at each end (just as hath the Bend in the Arms of Dauphiné d'Auvergne, at its top) or else at least, as if *four Quadra's* were annexed to the Cross, not at the Angles of the Scutcheon; for then he would have said, *Scutum angulatum*, but inward, adjoyning to the Cross it self, and of different colour from the Field. Or else again within the Cross it self, as *York* makes the Cantons in the Files of the Labels in the Arms of the Dukes of Clarence of the Blood Royal. For to say the truth, to apply *Angulata* here to the four *Areas* of the Shield, left uncovered by the Cross, is an absolute Tautology (for that is his meaning.) And I give this reason, Because these Squares fall out necessarily and consequently upon the imposition of the said Cross on the Shield, and not intentionally: Therefore leaving out the entire Phrase, it were better to say, *In quovis Scuti angulo quinque Cruces, &c.* These Arms differ from those mentioned by *Favine (Tom. 1. pag. 360, & 423.)* and by *Bara (pag. 240.)* But I take those of *Vredus* to be of the Empire, the other of the City. But however Princes in their *Quarterings* take a liberty now and then to alter a Coat, as is that of Naples mentioned by *Chiffletius*, different from what *Favine (Tom. 2. pag. 530.)* and *Bara (pag. 207, & 239.)* give it to be (which last form you will find in the Arms of Queens College hereafter.) And so again *Chiffletius* gives you two several Coats for Gelderland, Zutphen, and Nemours: of which see afore.

Coucy,

Coucy, *Scutum sexies, vario vellere & minio transverso fasciatum.*

Barry of six vairy and gul. A French and Flandrian Family very Eminent.

This Phrase of *vario vellere* hits pretty well, in respect that this Term of Vaire comes from the Latine word *Vario* to vary and change, and also for that Vaire is counted a Fur, but indeed expresses nothing of the form. By Vaire simply taken, is always understood Arg. and Azure; and therefore our Author here expresses no Colours, these being so (as were also the Pales in the Arms of *Chastillon.*) But as to the form, our Author in *Guisnes* says, *Petasi cyanei in vellere aureo*, so resembling it to Caps. See Title Vaire and the Arms of St. Pol hereafter.

Courtenay, *Liba puniceâ tria, in aureo Scuti alveolo* (a Noble Family.)

Or, three Torteaux. Concerning the term *Alveolus*, I shall speak anon in *Nortweghe.*

Crubeck, *Scutum in dextro angulo superiore positum quadripartitum, primus & quartus quadrans est* Burgundiæ *modernæ; viz. Cæruleus liliis aureis sparsus limbo circumducto, ex argento & coccino angularibus composito: secundus & tertius est* Brabantiæ *quadrans furvus, aureo leone, linguâ & falculis miniatis, impressus.*

The Colour of the Field is omitted: The Quarter (or Canton) is quarterly of Modern Bourgogne and Brabant; *viz.* Bl. semé of Lys Or, and a bordure componé arg. and gul. secondly Sab. a Lyon rampant Or, langued and armed gul. Note, as to the word *Angularibus* here, that *Angularis* and *Quadratus* are sometimes taken for one and the same thing.

Daulphiné d'Auvergne, *Insigne Francicum, vecte coccineo super-currente fractum, & in summitate vectis, quadratus laterculus aureus, Delphine cæruleo sopito, Cristâ & auribus argenteis, impressus* (a Province in France.)

Bl. three Flour de Lys Or, a Baston in bend gul. whose square top being Or, is charged with a Dolphin imbowed Azure, crested and eared arg. The Latine word *Sopitus* is rendred to answer to the French term *pasmé*, which signifies properly in a *Sound* or *Trance*, or *astonished.*

Here also (as before in Burbon) *dextero* is omitted to *Vette*; and in truth he should rather have said, *Fascia dextera*, and in his French *Bende*; for by the *Quadra* on the top, I do think it is a *misnommer* to call it a Baton, as my Author doth.

Daulphiné Viennois, *Scutum quadripartitum; primum & quartum quadrum cæruleum, Liliis aureis frequentatum; secundum & tertium aureum, in quo vivit delphinus cæruleus, auriculis & barbulis coccineis.*

Quarterly, the first and fourth bl. semé of Lys Or; the second and third Or, a Dolphin bl. eared and barbed gul. And are the ancient Arms of the Dauphinate of Vienna, whereas now the Lilies are but three, as in the Arms of France.

Danemarcq, *Scutum aureum, cordibus coccineis sparsum, & tres Leones (alter alteri impositi) & Pardorum gressu incedentes cærulei, coronâ, linguâ & falculis aureis.*

Or, semé of Coeurs (aliàs Hearts) Gul. three Lyons passant Azure, crowned, langued and armed Or. Arms of the Kingdom of Denmark.

Delmhorst, *Scutum aureum, zonâ duplici coccineâ, exaratum.*

Or, a Fesse of two pieces gul. (*id est*, two Bars) and is born by the King of Denmark.

Dreux, *Scutum tesserarum ductibus ex auro & cyano distinctum, margine coccineo.*

Chequi Or, Azure, a bordure gul. A great and ancient Family.

Egmond, *Scutum duodecies cantheriis aureis & miniatis impressum, quorum primi duo supernè bifidi.*

Cheberony of twelve, Or and Gules, the two first open (or disjoyned) at top. A County of the Netherlands, and situate in Holland.

Escosse Ancienne, *Leo miniatus, linguâ & falculis cæruleis, in Scuto aureo.*

Or, a Lyon rampant gul. langued and armed bl. (ancient Arms of Scotland.)

Eu, *Scutum cæruleum plinthidibus aureis incerto numero*

Bl. a Lyon rampant, and semé of Billets Or. This is

sparsis,

sparsis, & Leone ejusdem metalli, impressum.

Farnese, *Scutum quadripartitum, prima & quarta pars aurea, sex Liliis cyaneis impressa,* 3. 2. 1. *secunda & tertia* Austria *Nova &* Burgundia *ab summo bipartita.*

Interdum in tres palos Scutum est divisum, quorum primus & tertius, ut suprà. Secundus seu medius coccineus Pontificio vexillo insignis, cæruleo Conopeo, auro fimbriato, hastâ aureâ, geminis clavibus, unâ aureâ, alterâ argenteâ, in decussim trajectis, & auro colligatis, impressâ.

a place in Normandy, and one of the Counties appertaining thereto.

Quarterly, first & fourth Or, fir Flours de Lys Azure, 3. 2. 1. the second and third party per pale (Modern Austria, and Ancient Burgogne) is an Illustrious Family.

Sometimes these Arms are three Impalements, the first and third as afore. The second or middlemost the Popes Standard, which is Azure, fringed Or, the staff the same, supporting two Keys in Saltire, one Gold, the other Argent, tyed together with a golden string, all in a Field gules.

Note, As to the first and third here, they are made of the Quartering aboveſaid, being halved per pale, and not each of them quarterly; but the first pale is the first half, the third the second half of the first manner aforesaid.

Ferrette, *Scutum coccineum Truttis duabus aureis tergo obversis pictum.*

Fienles, *Scutum argenteum furvo Leone impressum.*

France Ancienne, *Scutum cæruleum Liliis aureis frequentatum.*

Gant (*aliàs* Alost) *Scutum in summitate argenteum, cætera furvum. Quidam limbum adjungunt.*

Cul. two Trouts indorsed Or (is a County in Alsatia.)

Arg. a Lion rampant Sab. (a place giving firname to a Family.)

Azure, semé of Lys Or (ancient Arms of France.)

Sab. a Chief Arg. (some put a Bordure to it.) A noble *Flandrian* Family, as by *De l'Espinoy.*

Gorlicie, *Scutum obliquè dextrorsùs bipartitum, pars superior cærulea, aureo Leone impressa; inferior quaternis fasciis sinistris argenteis & coccineis, exarata.*

Guisnes, *Petasi cyanei in vellere aureo.*

Hennenbergh, *Gallus gallinaceus niger, barbulâ & cristâ coccineâ in Scuto aureo.*

Holstein, *Scutum coccineum, in quo tres Ocelli flores totidémq; urticæ folia argentea triangulariter coeuntia in corde laterculi, Scutulo argenteo impresso.* This is a famous Dutchy, the Title of which belongs to the King of Denmark.

Juliers, *Scutum aureum, cum nigro Leone, dentibus & falculis argenteis, linguâ coccineâ.*

Kiburgh, *Scutum miniatum cum aureo baltheo, & duobus hinc inde leonibus itidem aureis.*

Here to *Baltheus* should be added *Humeralis.*

Lorain, *Scutum aureum cum baltheo coccineo, tribus Aquilulis argenteis impresso.*

Here also should the distinctive Epithete of *Humeralis* have been put to *Baltheus.*

Party per Bend dexter, the upper part bl. a Lion saliant Or, the base bendy sinister of four Arg. and Gul. (was born by *Maximilian* Archduke of Austria.)

Maire Or and Azure (a Seignieury, or County adjoyning to Boulogne aforesaid.)

Or, a Cock Sab. barbed and crested gul. (a County in Franconia.)

Gul. three Gillofers and three Nettle-leaves, each placed in Triangle meeting in the Centre of the Field, which is debruised with an Inescotcheon; all Argent. *Laterculus* signifies properly a little Brick; but here (though a diminutive) is put for the greater Shield or Field.

Or, a Lyon rampant Sab. armed, arg. langued gul. (a Marquisate so named.)

Gul. a bend Or between two Lyons of the same. This is a County in Zurichgouwe of Germany.

Or, a Bend gul. charged with three Aiglets arg. (the Dutchy so called.)

Maldenghem,

Maldenghem, *Coccinea Crux in Scuto aureo, cum limbo duodenis ejusdem metalli Merulis impresso, Tessellâ aureâ Crucem in umbilico frangente.*

Or, a Cross gul. charged in Centro with a Lozenge of the first, and accompanied with twelve Martlets of the second (this is a Family.)

Here the Author is guilty of a very great mistake, to say, *Limbo Merulis impresso*; whereas indeed here is no Orle, but the Martlets are placed in Orle; and therefore this Blason had been better:

Coccinea Crux, in Solo aureo, cum duodenis ejusdem coloris, Merulis ad oram positis. He says, *ejusdem metalli*, as if the Martlets could be of the same colour with the Field.

Malines Ancien, *Scutum aureum, palo coccineo tripartito exaratum.* The *Flemings* call this Mechlen.

Or, three Pallets gules. This is a Town which with 9 Villages adjoyning, makes one of the 17 Provinces.

Manuel, *Scutum quadripartitum; primus & quartus quadrans coccineus, impressus manu dextrâ, coloris nativi, auro alatâ, nudum ensem argenteum, auro instructum, tenente: secundus & tertius Leo molochinus coronâ, linguâ & falculis aureis in area scuti argentea.* (Born by *Charles* of Burgundy Lord of Zomers.)

Quarterly, the first and fourth gul. an Arm habited Or, the Hand proper, holding a naked Sword arg. garnished of the second: second and third arg. a Lyon rampant purpure, crowned, langued and armed Or (and is the Arms of the Kingdom of Leons, *Regni Legionensis.*)

Mark, *Scutum aureum, fasciâ transversâ argenti, & coccini ductu triplici tessellatâ, exaratum.*

Or, a Fesse chequy arg. and gules of three ranges. This is a County of Germany.

Montmorency ancien, *Crux coccinea in Solo aureo, & impressa quatuor scuti angulis Aquilula cærulea.*

Or, a Cross gul. between four Aiglets Bl. *Aliter*, Or, a Cross gul. each Canton of the Field charged with an Aiglet Bl.

Montmorency modern, *Scutum aureum Cruce coccineâ*

Or, a Cross gul. between sixteen Aiglets Azure. A

quadripartitum, & impressæ singulis scuti angulis quaternæ Aquilulæ cæruleæ.

Nortweghe, *Leo coronatus aureus, militarem securim argenteam tenens, aureo manubrio; in alveo coccineo.*

most noble Family of France and premier Barons there.

Gules, a Lyon rampant crowned Oz, holding a Battle-ax arg. whose handle is of the second (Norway Kingdom.)

I do not like this word *Alveus* for the Field, it signifies properly the Chanel of a River; and therefore would serve very fitly for the Fesse in the Arms of Austria; and the Pale in those of Dordrecht in Holland: the first being *Solum miniatum, alveo transverso rigatum argenteo; id est*, A red Soil watered with a Silber-streamed River running cross it. The other, *Alveum candidissimæ Lymphæ, per medium areæ sanguineæ defluentem*, A clear Chanel running down the midst of a bloody street. The reason of those of Austria is (by some reported to be) in reference to that great and clear River *Danubius*, that thwarts that Country, whose Earth is naturally red. The allusion of the other, is to a Civil broil, that long since occasioned much slaughter in that Town, staining with blood the grand street (being above a mile in length, and the River running in the midst thereof.)

Nurembergh, *Leo niger, in Solo aureo, linguâ & falculis coccineis; margine ex argento & minio angularibus composito.*

Oz, a Lyon rampant Sable, langued and armed gul. a Bordure compony arg. and gul. This is a Burgraveship, as says *Sibmacher*.

I have before told you, That *Angularis* and *Quadratus* are sometimes indifferently used for one and the same sense. See in *Carniola* a better Blason for *Compone*.

Palatinat, *Scutum pullum, Leone coronato aureo, linguâ & falculis coccineis, impressum.*

Sable, a Lyon rampant crowned Oz, langued and armed gules (the Palatinate in Germany.)

Pologne, *Scutum coccineum cum Aquila argentea (coronâ,*

Gul. an Eagle arg. crowned, beaked and membred *rostro,*

roſtro, & cruribus aureis) alis item ad pectus aureo vinculo colligatis (ſingle Eagle.)

Or, the wings tyed together with a ſtring croſſing the breaſt Gold (Poland Kingdom.)

The Author had not done amiſs to have ſtiled this Eagle *Expanſa.*

Pomeranie, *Gryphus coccineus in Scuto argenteo, roſtro & cruribus aureis.*

Arg. a Gryffon Gul. beaked and membred Or (Pomerania the Province.)

It had been better, *Gryphus erectus expanſis alis.*

Portenau, *Scutum coccineum, argento tranſverſo faſciatum, toti ſuperpoſitâ portâ Decumanâ aureâ, crepidine pinnatâ, & viridi colle tricipite ſuſtentatâ, foribus apertis aureis, ferro inſtructis.*

Gul. a Feſſe Arg. ſuppoſting a portail (oher all) imbatteled at top, the gates diſplayed Or, and ſeated on a triple Hill in Baſe Vert. *Decumana* ſignifies here Large and Fair, and hath reference to extending over the whole Field. This is a County, as I find by *Sibmachers* Book of Cuts.

Praet, *Scutum Ghiſtellenſe, quod eſt coccineum, Cantherio Pontici muris vellere impreſſo, exaratum, Scutulis Flandrico & Luxemburgico, in utroq; angulo ſuperiore, ſuperimpoſitis.*

The Arms of Ghistilles, which is Gules a Cheveron Ermine, in the dexter angle an Eſcotcheon of Flanders, in the ſiniſter another of Luxenburgh (a place giving ſirname to a Family.)

As to this Phraſe of *Pontici muris vellere*, I have before ſpoken of it in Bretagne.

Portugal ancien, *In Solo argenteo, quina ſcutula cærulea, in crucis modum collocata; quodlibet quinq; nummis Byſantiis argenteis, puncto nigro impreſſis, & in decuſſim diſpoſitis, onuſtum.*

Arg. five Scotcheons placed in Croſs Bl. each charged with five Plates in Saltire, pointed Sab. (ancient Arms of Portugal.)

Provence, *Scutum aureum, quatuor palis miniatis impreſſum.*

Or, four Pallets Gules (the famous County of Provence.)

Ravens-

Ravensbergh, *Scutum senis ex argento & minio Cantheriis, exaratum.* Cheberony of six Arg. and Gules. This is a *German* County.

Smetius is an Author to whom we are much obliged for the Quantity of Syllables. In some later Impressions his Arms are exhibited, Gul. a Cheveron Sab. between three Crescents Arg. Thus made Verse,

Coccineo in Clypeo normâ discreta nigrante
Trina, renascenti cum face, Luna micat.

This had better have come in *sub Titulo* Crescent or Cheveron (here termed *Norma*, as if a Carpenters Square) but being forgot there, I take hold of an opportunity here, to celebrate the memory of so worthy a man in his Armorial Bearing:

Hoc (quæ non heri) debita solvo die.

Rethel, *Pectines tres aurei in area Scuti coccinea (singulis seni dentes) alter alteri impositi (est Comitatus.)* Gul. three heads of Rakes (of six teeth) one above another, Dz. *Bara, pag.* 230. as also 240. in the four Quarterings of the Duke of Nevers, says 2. 1.

Rollincourt, *Malleoli tres Punicei, in Solo argentei metalli.* Arg. three Mallets gules (a noble Family.)

Savoy, *Crux argentea in Scuto coccineo, instita ex auro & cyano angularibus compositâ diminuto* (the famous Dukedom so named.) See *Carniola* for *Compone.* Gul. a Cross arg. a Bordure Compony Dz: bl. So in the French Version; but neither in the Table 152. nor in Folio 78. nor 130. is represented this Bordure.

Saxe modern, *Scutum, transversis octo taniis aureis & nigris exaratum, cum corona rutacea toti superinducta.* Barry of eight Dz: Sab. a Crown of Rue in bend, over all, proper (Saxony the Dutchy.)

Schelling, *Scutum ad perpendiculum bipartitum, dextero* Party per pale, first paly of four Dz: gules: second *semisse,*

semisse, *vacerris quatuor aureis & coccineis lemniscato: in lævo Scuti semisse aureo, Aquila surva dimidia ab summo disrupta.*

Sclave, *Draco coronatus aureus in Solo coccineo* (he should have said, *Draco expansis alis.*)

ly Dz, an Eagle (halved down-right) displayed Sable (this is some Seigneury.)

Gul. a Dragon crowned Dz (is Slabonia, and born by the King of Denmark.)

This Dragon hath but two Legs, and so is the same with our Wiberne, which I took to be only an imaginary Beast, till reading the Travels of *Peter Van den Broeck* a Dutch man, I observe he acknowledges such an Animal in Angola as big as a Ram, winged as a Dragon, a long tail and snout, and having but two legs. I think to have said above, *Draco bipes*, had not been amiss.

Slevic, *Leones duo cærulei gradientes in Solo aureo.* Why not *alter alteri impositi.*

Dz, two Lions passant bl. (is a Province of the Cimbrick Chersonesus.)

St. Pol, *Scutum coccineum tribus palis, vellere petasato impressis, lemniscatum; summitate deauratâ.*

Gul. three Pales Vairy, and a Chief Dz (an Illustrious Family.)

Aliquando summitate deauratâ quinq; partium Limbo fractâ cyaneo.

Sometimes the said Chief is bised with a Label of five points Blue.

Vellere petasato here well expresses the form; and for as much as Vaire simply taken, signifies Argent and Azure; you must so understand the Author: yet it had been clearer to have said, *Palis, vellere petasato argenteo, vicissim & cæruleo impressis.* And so Sir *John Ferne*, *fol.* 86. of his *Lacies Nobility* mentions also the Colours, having there *Arma variata ex pellibus albis & cæruleis.*

As to the *Quinq; partium Limbo*, I have before in *Titulo* Label, told you that *Limbus* is the proper word for a Bordure. And in *Titulo* Dzle and Tressure, that putting to it, *à latere Scuti disjunctus*, it will serve for the first; and also the latter, if single. Learned *Camden* in the Arms of *Howard*, uses it for a double Tressure, with the addition of *Duplex* to it,

it, which is all one as if he had said, *Limbus duarum partium*; if so, then our present *quinq*; *partium Limbo* may also be so understood. And such a Bearing will be no more wonderful than the Whirlpool in the Arms of the Lord *Gorges* of Dundalk in Ireland: or the Coats Barruly that are so frequent. If therefore you will use the word *Limbus* in this sense, I advise you to term it *Limbus tripes* or *quinquipes*, as accurate *Chiffletius* doth in Artesia, a distinction that enough descrys it from a fivefold Orle.

St. Valery, *Cyaneum Scutum quinis aureis Liliis exaratum cum Clathris aureis ei superpictis.*

Stormarie, *Cygnus argenteus, aureâ circa collum Coronâ, in Solo cæruleo.*

Suabe, *Scutum aureum, tribus pardis furvis impressum, linguâ & falculis coccineis, altero alteri superimposito.*

Suede, *Coronæ tres aureæ in scuto cæruleo*, 2. 1.

Valois, *Scutum Francicum limbo coccineo.*

Viane, *Scutum miniatum, argento transverso fasciatum.*

Vieuille, *Scutum, octies auro & cyano transverso taniatum, cum tribus anellis coccineis, supernis duabus taniis impressis.*

Vuerhout, *Scutum argenteum decussi coccineâ dentatâ, & zonâ cyaneâ exaratum; in Angulo principali, Scutulo* Flandriæ *omnibus impositio.*

Bl. five Lilies, and Fretty Or (concerning *Clathris* here, look back to Title Fretty) is a noble Family.

Bl. a Swan Arg. collared with a Crown Or (is a Country near to the Dukedom of Mecklenbergh.)

Or, three Leopards passant, one above another, Sable (the Dutchy of Suevia.)

Bl. three Crowns Or, 2. 1. (the Kingdom of Sweden.)

Semé of France a Bordure Gules (a County of France.)

Gul. a Fesse Arg. (a Seigneury.)

Barry of 8 Or and Azure, three Annulets Gul. upon the 1st & 2d (*i.e.* lying upon both Bars) a noble Family (as I collect from *D'Espinoy.*)

Arg. a Saltire indented Gul. and a Fes Bl. with a Canton of Flanders. This is a Territory that gives firname to a Family, as I gather from *De l'Espinoy.* In

In my Title of **Indented** I have been somewhat short, I will here supply it: I have before expreſt, That *Dentatus* and *Denticulatus* are the words; now here (above) I think *Decuſſi denticulata* had been better, reſerving the other word *Dentata* for larger indentments (of which anon.) *Favine (Tom. 1. pag. 424, & 438.)* blaſons the Arms of *Coſſa* thus, *De Sab. à trois fueilles de Scie, autrement dites trois faces d'Or danchées par embas:* **Three blades of a Saw.** Indeed indentments exactly reſemble the teeth of a Saw; therefore were it not amiſs to blaſon this **Saltire**, *Decuſſim (ad oras ſuas) inſtar Serræ denticulatam:* And *Coſſa*'s Coat, *Tres faſcias infernè Serram referentes*; and if they had been indented on both ſides, to have ſaid, *Utrinq; in formam Serræ operatas* (or *delineatas.*) Some perhaps would ſay, *Faſcias ſerratas*; but I ſhould ſuppoſe that ſtrictly ſignifies **Feſſes ſawn aſunder.**

Now if it chance to be any Partition **indented**, and of a deep form reſembling **Piles**, that muſt be expreſſed more fully, I will give three or four inſtances: The famous Dutchy of **Franconia** bears **Party per Feſs indented Gules in Chief, Argent in baſe** (as *Favine, Tom. 2. pag. 467.*) and is rendred by *Sibmacher* and all others a deep Indentment. The Family of St. *Lys* Earls of **Northampton** and **Huntington**, **Party per pale indented Arg. Gules.** So *Hoyland* of **Lincolnſhire, Per pale indented Or: Gules.** *Bubendorf* (a noble *Swiſſe*) **Party per Bend indented Sable above, Argent beneath.** All theſe are deep Indentments of **Pily-form**, but not extending quite through the body of the Field.

Franconia I blaſon thus, *Scutum diametro dentato in aream rubram & candidam diviſum, ipſis dentibus ſolitò longioribus, & potiùs pilas pontis (ſeu cuſpides) formâ referentibus.*

St. Lys, *Parmam ad perpendiculum (longiùs ſolito) dentatum in duos ſemiſſes, argenteum ſcilicet & coccineum, bipartitum:* and *Hoyland* after the ſame manner; or elſe, *Scutum, perpendiculo longioribus, ac ſolet, dentibus delineatum, in duos laterculos ex auro & minio conformatum.*

Bubendorf, *Clypeum in duas dextrorsùs obliquas (atram nempe*

nempe & argenteam) hanc in illam pro cuspidum longiorum modo operatam) distinctum partes.

Windismarck, *Pileus Cardinalitius pullus, in Scuto argenteo.*

Wirtembergh, *Terna cervina cornua nigra, transversè jacentia; singula quaternis dactylis fructicosa, in Solo aureo.*

Zillern, *Scutum argento & nigro quadripartitum.*

Argent, a Cardinals Cap Sab. (is the Province called *Illyria* in Latine.)

Or, three Stags horns (each of four pegs) born barry-wise Sab. (a Dutchy of Germany.)

Quarterly Arg. Sab. (a County of Germany.)

Viginti quinque Terræ Christianæ Regna (quæ Adauctor sive Continuator *Peachami* vult esse) subsequuntur; quorum Insignia hìc subtùs describuntur, aut saltem ubi eadem apud *Chiffletium* scilicet seu *Vredum* invenienda, admonetur.

ANglia, *Respice Chiffletium.*
Arragonia, *Ibidem.*
Bohemia, *Itidem ibidem.*
Castella *sive* Castillia, *ibidem Authoris.*

Dalmatia *(ibidem) Chiffletius* autem differt à præsenti Authore, volente hæc Insignia esse, *In Solo cyaneo tria Regum Capita nativo colore descripta, & Coronis aureis adornata:* Bl. three Kings heads proper Crowned Or.

Dania, *Ejus Symbolum pete à* Vredo.

Francia, *Consule* Chiffletium.

Gallecia, *Clypeum cæruleum crucibus argenteis brachiatis, & in imo spiculatis, sparsum; & itidem calice cooperto aureo impressum:* Bl. semy of Crosses crossed, fitchy at foot Arg. a covered Cup Or.

Germania.

Germania, *Vide* Chiffletium.

Granata, *Ibidem.*

Hibernia, *Citharam auream, cum chordulis argenteis cæruleo in Scuto depictam:* Bl. a Harp Or, stringed Arg.

Hungaria, *Ad* Chiffletium *te conferas.*

Legio, *Ibidem descriptionum.*

Moravia, *In area parmæ cyanea Aquilam unicipitem expansam, & tessellarum ductibus ex auro & minio distinctam:* Bl. a single Eagle displayed, Checquy Or and Gules.

Navarra, *Chiffletius* antè descripsit: Ego autem (originem hujus Symboli perpendens) potiùs hunc in modum exhibeo. *In Clypeo sanguineo, quandam clathri aurei speciem, è catenis in palum, fasciam, taniam obliquam dextram & sinistram; & itidem limbum circumeuntem, dispositis confectam.* Aut aliter, *Catenas varias ex auro, in crucem, decussim & limbum circumductum conformatas:* Gul. a kind of Latise Or, made up of Chains disposed into Pale, Fes; Bend dexter and sinister, and bordered: Or else, Certain Chains formed into Cross: Saltire and Bordure. But see Title Carbuncle.

Neapolis, *Apud eundem Authorem; sed vide aliter posthac in* Collegio Reginali.

Norvegia, *Erudiat* Vredus.

Polonia, *Ibidem.*

Portugallia, *Habeas* Chiffletium *instructorem.*

Rex Romanorum, *Ibidem Authoris.*

Scotia, *Scutum aureum cum Leone rubro erecto intra ejusdem coloris limbum duplicem, utrinq; liliatum* (secundùm *Camdenum* in *Howardis*) Or, a Lyon rampant inclosed within a double Tressure fleury, counterfleury Gules.

Sclavonia, Recede ad *Vredum*; *Peachami* adauctor autem, vult esse *Pileum Cardinalitium argenteum, cum lemniscis nodatis aureis in parma pulla:* Sab. a Cardinals Hat Arg. stringed and tasseled Or; sed *Carolus Segonius* & *Johannes Boisseaus* asserunt colores commutatos.

Sicilia, *Chiffletius describit.*

Suecia, *(Quam Adauctor corruptè vocat* Sueviam, *quæ ipsa quidem est* Germaniæ *Ducatus) à* Vredo *referas Insignia.*

Toledanum *Regnum, In parma rubra Coronam Imperialem, variis*

variis gemmis proprio colore descriptis, decoratam: Gules, a Crown Imperial Or, garnished with sundry precious Gemms proper.

But now by the leave of *Peachams* Augmenter, I do not find Dalmatia (unless in *Sibmacherus* Cuts) to have ever been any Kingdom at all, much less a Christian Kingdom.

Mozabia was a Kingdom, but not Christian at that time.

Slabonia I do not find to have been at any time a Kingdom (unless in *Sibmachers* Cuts.) Indeed *Bara* in his *Blason des Armoires*, and in the Arms of the King of Denmark calls him, *Roy de Danemarque, Nordveghe & Slavonie.* But *Christian* the Fourth, in the Articles betwixt him and King *James*, used no such Title (as you may observe in *How, Stows* Continuer.) I confess the King of Denmark quarters this Coat; and so doth the King of Spain, and Archduke of Austria, many of inferior Seigneuries, as may be seen in *Vredus.* The Augmenter therefore might, instead of these, have put in Russia (sometimes stiled a Dutchy, sometimes an Empire) the Arms also of Cyprus and Valentia, which are mentioned by *Bara*, who also exhibits with them the Arms of the Kingdom of Corduba; but that Kingdoms name is swallowed up in that of Granada. *Heylin* tells us that Corduba contains Anadalusia, Granada and Estremadura, whereof the middlemost bears the name from the rest, and only occupies a place in the Spanish Monarchs Quarterings.

Bara also mentions Frisia, as a Kingdom, whose Arms you may find before in *Chiffletius*; but this was no Christian Kingdom. *Bara* mentions Sardignia as a Kingdom, but I do not find it ever to have been a Kingdom *per se*; but the King of Spain puts it amongst his Kingly Titles.

I wonder that both *Bara* and the Augmenter never thought of the *Regnum Algarbiorum* (being the Southern part of Portugal, and a real Title) nor of Majorca, which was a distinct Christian Kingdom (with Minorque, Ebuisa and Olbinsa, three other Isles) for 135 years together. But indeed, if a man should go about to mention all

all those places in Christendom, that have at any times been Kingdoms, he must not omit the Isle of Man, the Isle of Wight, the little Territory of Ibidot in Normandy, and almost infinite others; yet the omission of the Kingdom of Bulgaria a Christian Kingdom, and in Europe too, was a greater slip: For the Kings (as Mr. *Selden* informs me) of this had their Crown of Gold, their *Tiara* or Cap of Silk, and their red Shoos for their *Regalia* (which were also *Imperial* Ornaments.)

Jerusalem and Armenia should not have been omitted, being Christian Kingdoms, though seated in Asia, as is also Cyprus before-mentioned.

Fundatores Ordinis Periscelidis (vulgò *Garterii*) eodem ordine quo *Camdenus* eos exhibuit in *Bercheria*, & eorum Symbola.

EDwardus III. Rex Angliæ] *Scutum quadripartitum, primus & quartus quadrans, est Galliæ prioris*; viz. *Cæruleus Liliis aureis (incerto numero) respersus: Secundus & tertius Angliæ*, scilicet, *Rubeus tribus Leonibus aureis, gradientibus & ora obvertentibus (altero alteri superimposito) impressus.* Quarterly France and England (France being semé.)

Edwardus *filius ejus natu maximus Princeps* Walliæ] *Hæc eadem Insignia cum Lemnisco triplici argenteo,* same Arms with a Label Arg.

Henricus Dux Lancastriæ] *Gestat Angliæ Tesseram cum lemnisco triplici cyaneo Liliis Gallicis insignito:* England with a Label of France.

Thomas *Comes* Warwici] *Scutum miniatum, cum Fascia aurea inter sex cruciculas brachiatas (sive cruciatas) ejusdem coloris interpositâ:* Gul. a Fesse between six Cross-crosslets, Or.

Capitaneus de Bouche] *In Clypeo deaurato crucem atram, quinis conchiliis argenteis insignitam:* Or, a Cross Sab. charged

ged with five Escallops Silver. This Knights name was *de Greilly*, and not *de Foix*, as the *Sphere of Gentry*, and others falsely affirm.

Radulphus *Comes* Staffordiæ] *Tignum (seu Chevernum) coccineum, in Scuto aureo:* Or, a Cheveron Gules.

Gulielmus de Monte-acuto *Comes* Sarisburiæ] *Parmam argenteam, tribus Rhombulis rubeis (in modum Fasciæ dispositis) impressam:* Arg. three Lozenges in Fesse Gules.

Rogerus de Mortuo-Mari *Comes* Marchiæ] *Scutum sexies auro & cyano fasciatum, habens summitatem suam coloris primi, tribus palis inter duas normas (dextram scilicet & sinistram) tinctura secunda, exaratam, umbilico itidem Scuti adhuc aliud scutellum imponitur argenteum:* Barry of six Or and Bl. on a Chief of the first three Pallets between two Esquires, dexter and sinister of the second, an Escotcheon of pretence Arg.

Johannes de Insula] *Scutum aureum trabe transversâ inter duas alias deflexas* (Chebernos vocant) *coloris nigri impressum:* Or, a Fesse between two Cheberons Sable (as *Guillim.*)

Bartholomeus Burghwash] *Leonem aureum erectum, cum cauda bifida in clypeo rubro:* Cul. a Lyon rampant with two tails Or.

Johannes de Bello-campo] Ut frater ejus prædictus Comes *Warwici cum quinq; radiorum stella* (Molettam vocant) distinguendi gratiâ, superadditâ (ut super Tumulo in Ecclesia *Paulina* inter navim & alam Australem.) As his Brother the Earl of Warwick a Mullet for difference, as was to be seen on his Monument in St. *Pauls.*

Johannes de Mohun] *Manicam muris Armenii vellere descriptam, cum manu, coloris proprii, tenente lilium aureum in parma punicea.* Or you may say, *Manicam è muris Armenii vellere confectam, &c.* Cul. a Manch Ermine, the hand proper, holding a Flour de Lys Or (Baron of Dunster.)

Hugho Courtnæus] *Tres globulos rubeos, cum lemnisco triplici cæruleo in solo aureo:* Or three Torteaux, and a Label of three Bl. (was Earl of Devon.)

Thomas Hollandus] *Scutum cyaneum, liliis argenteis interstinctum,*

stinctum, inter quæ argenteus itidem Leo obverso ore erigitur (was after Earl of Kent.) *Ferne* would have the Lilies but five; but *Vincent* and others say Semé, and *Camden* in Lancashire blasons the Arms of this Family as aforesaid.

Johannes Gray] *Clypeum in senas ex argento & cyano, transversas areas delineatum:* Barruly of six Arg. bl. (and was Lord *Gray* of Codnor) as *Favine*, and the Catalogue printed in the *Treasury of the Times.*

Richardus Fitz-Simon] *In Solo argenteo, tria Scutula sanguinea:* Arg. three Scotcheons Gul.

Milo Stapleton] *Scutum argenteum, nigricante Leone erecto, decoratum:* Arg. a Lyon rampant Sable.

Thomas Walle] *Leonem erectum miniatum, in Campo aureo:* Or, a Lyon rampant Gul. Alii volunt, *In Scuto argenteo crucem nigram: at cùm hæc sunt, cùm* Opsali, *tum* Wadlei *Insignia, crederem ego quinque Leones aureos cruci imponendos: & hæc (pro certissimo) fuerunt hujus Cognominis, Gentisq; Insignia, ut abs antiquis Rotulis* Northamptoniæ & Rutlandiæ *Agros spectantibus colligatur.*

Hugho Wrothesly] *In area Scuti deaurata tres pilas pontis nigras, cum quadra angulari dextera, ex argento, muris Armenii maculis sparso:* Or, three Piles Sable, a Canton Ermine.

Nigelius Lorenge] *Scutum in quaternas, argenteas vicissim & sanguineas, lineis, ad crucis modum ductis, divisum partes; cum tæniola diagonali secundi coloris, in totum protensâ:* Quarterly Arg. and Gules a Bastion of the second.

Johannes Chandois] *Pilam pontis rubram in Solo argenteo:* Arg. a piles Gules (as *Favine*, *Tom.* 1. *pag.* 14. and *Guillim*, *pag.* 82.)

Jacobus de Audley] *Parmam rubram cum Heraldico veri amoris nodo aureo (Erectum* vocant) *intra limbum argenteum:* Gul. a Fret Or, and Bordure Arg. This was the valiant Lord *Audley* so much celebrated for his liberality to his Esquires at the Battle of Poictiers.

Otho Hollandus] *Ut frater ejus prædictus, cum debita differentia* (ut ait *Fernus.*)

Henricus Esme] *Clypeum aureum cum fascia nigra, è cujus*

medio proditurus est Leo dimidiatus erectus ruber, linguâ & falculis cæruleis: Or, out of the midst of a Fesse Sab. a Lion rampant naissant Gules, armed and langued Blue *(Guillim.)*

Zanchettus Dabridgecourt] *Tres vectes miniatos à latere Scuti disjunctos, in area muris Armenii vellere stratâ:* Ermine three Pumets in pale Gules (as *Leigh, pag.* 106.)

Gulielmus Paganel] *In Campo cyaneo crucem auream, in liliorum folia (nullâ lineâ interpositâ) desinentem:* Bl. a Cross patonce Or. Alii vocant hunc *Gualterum Pavely.*

Morganus *(in sua* Sphæra Generosa) *horum Heroum descripsit insignia, atqui adeò erat incertus, ut eorum denis, duplicem proposuit dubitans Symbolum: Ego autem authoritatem meis subjungo, & ab Inclyto* Ashmolio *(in suo* Perisscelidis Ordinis *volumine) obnixè defendor.*

Hereafter follow the Arms and Symbols of the University of Cambridge, and of its Colledges.

ACademia ipsa gestat] *In Solo coccineo, crucem muris Armenii vellere descriptam, & Bibliis Sacris (quorum operculum est pullum, atqui fibulæ & folia aurea) in umbilico impressum; itidem (ad quatuor Scuti angulos) singulis Leonibus in Pardorum modum gradientibus, aureis, præcinctam:* Gules, on a Cross Ermine between four Lyons passant gardant Or, a Bible Sable, clasps and leaves of the third. Errantem hic corrige *Morganum,* qui vult Bibliorum involucrum esse rubeum.

Peter-House] *In Scuto aureo palum triplicem coccineum intra ejusdem coloris limbum, octo coronis metalli primi adornatum:* Or, three Pallets within a Bordure Gules, entoyed with eight Coronets of the first. Errantissimum hic caveto *Morganum,* qui dicit *quatuor palos* (quæ quidem sunt *Arragoniæ* Symbola)

Symbola) cum tribus autem vacerris sunt *Balshamii* Fundatoris. Atqui *Coronæ in Limbo* respiciunt Insignia Abbatiæ (& Episcopatus) *Elienses.*

Clare-Hall] *Scutum ad perpendiculum bipartitum; cujus semisses sunt uterq; aurei, dexter tribus cantheriis* (Chebernos vocitant) *impressus rubeis (& est* De Clare) *lævus sanguineâ exaratus cruce (& est* De Burgho) *fimbriâ nigrâ guttis aureis respersâ totum circumductâ* (quæ quidem fimbria *Badæo* referenda.) Two Coats impaled of *De Clare*, and *De Burgho*; first Or, three Cheberons Gules; secondly Or, a Cross Gules: These within a Bordure Sab. gutty gold (which Bordure relates to *Badew* the Founder.)

Pembroke-Hall] *Duo dimidiata Scuta ab summo dirupta, & in unum conjuncta: primum est* Valentiæ, *nempe decies ex argento & cyano fasciatum, cum totidem merulis rubeis, ad oram Scuti positis. Alterum est De* Sancto Paulo, *quod pro* Vredi *verbis describam*; scilicet, *Coccineum cum tribus palis vellere petasato impressis, summitate deauratâ quinq; partium limbo fracta:* Per pale, Baron and femme, by the names of *Valence* and St. *Paul*; first, Barrulp of ten Arg. and Bl. so many Partlets in Chief, gules: secondly, Gules three Pallets baire, a Chief Or, with a File of five Labels Azure. See my Gloss upon St. Pol, where I advise rather to *Limbus quinquipes*, than *Limbus quinque partium*; but *Lemniscus quintuplex* were a better expression than either. *Morganus* tradit hìc Lemniscum esse triplicem, palos coccineos, & Scutum Petasis variegatum.

Corpus Christi Colledge.] *Scutum quadripartitum; primus & quartus quadrans miniatus (Morg.* ait *Ater) albo Pelicano, in nido aureo, alis elevatis stante, & ad pullulorum pastum, pectus rostro pungente impressus; secundus & tertius cæruleus tribus nativi coloris liliis (id est, albentibus) decoratus:* Gules, a Pelican with her wings expanded Arg. standing in a nest Or, and bulnerating her breast for her young; quartered with Bl. three lilies Arg.

Trinity-Hall] *In parma nigra Lunulam, cornibus sursum versis, muris Armenii maculis distinctam, intra limbum ingrediatum* (id est, *in Semilunulas operatum) similiter depictum:*

Sable a Crescent within a Bordure ingrailed Ermine.

Gonvile and Caius Colledge] *Bina Symbola, per palum unita*; hoc est *Gonvilii*, qui gestat *Tignum nigratum planum, inter duo alia minuta denticulata ejusdem coloris interpositum, & tribus conchiliis onustum aureis in Area argentea.* Alterum est *Caii*, *Clypeum* scilicet *aureum*, *Amaranthis purpureis floridum*, *inter quos Serpentes duo erecti, nativi coloris, intertexti caudas, & respicientes alius alium à marmore quadrato viridi oriuntur*; *quibus in summitate Scuti, sempervivum unum propriè descriptum*; & itidem paulò inferiùs *liber fuscus minio ornatus, fibulisq; clausus aureis coadduntur.* Impaled; first, Arg. on a plain Cheveron between two couple closes indented Sable, three Scallops Or: Secondly, Gold semied with flowers Gentil, a Sengrin in Chief ober the heads of two whole Serpents in pale, their tails knit together (all in proper colour) resting upon a square Marble-stone Vert, between these a book Sab. garnisht Gul. buckled gold (are the words of the Grant.)

Corrigatur liber (cui titulus, *The Sphere of Gentry*) qui vult Conchilia (in *Gonvilio*) esse candida: Et Amaranthos (*Caii*) esse Ramusculos quercinos. Errorem primum refellunt Rotuli vetusti, posteriorem variæ tabellæ sculptiles, & ipsius concessionis ipsissima compellatio.

King's Colledge] *In Solo nigro tres rosas* (2. 1.) *argenteas, & caput Scuti est ab summo bipartitum*; *dextera pars est cyanea, & lilio aureo impressa*; *sinistra sanguinea leone incedente* (*os obvertente*) *metalli prædicti exarata:* Sable, three Roses Arg. a Chief party per pale; first, Bl. a Fleur de Lys Or: secondly, Gules, a Lyon passant gardant Or.

Queen's Colledge] Sex diversa Insignia; unum in Scutum congesta, intra limbum (ut accepi) viridem.

1. *Hungariæ*, Pro cujus Symbolo respice ad *Chifletii* Blasonias, & corrige errabundum *Morganum*, qui nesciens hujus hic congestionis originem, dixit, *Sexies fasciatum ex auro & minio.*

2. Siciliæ Neapolitanæ, Viz. *Scutum cæruleum liliis aureis frequentatum, fasciolâ trifidâ coccineâ in capite:* Bl. semé of Fleur de Lys Or, a Label of three points gules. Thus

are

are they represented in their Arms; and so *Favine*, *Tom.* 2. *pag.* 530. will have Naples Sicily to bear. So also *Bara*, *pag.* 207, & 239. in his Cuts; though in his Blason (meerly *per lapsum*) he says, Label de quatre pieces: Yet *Vredus* will have these the Arms of Anjou, and so blasons them, as aforesaid.

3. Hierosolymæ, *Pete à* Chiffletio.

4. Anjou, *Area cærulea liliis aureis sparsa, & limbo coccineo marginata:* Bl. semé of lys Or, a bordure gul. So bears Anjou, as *Favine*, *Tom.* 2. *pag.* 528. *Bara*, *pag.* 211, 239. *Segoing*, *Jean Boisseau*, and *Trophée d'Armes*.

5. *Ducatus Barrensis*, Confer te ad *Vredum*, *Morganum* erroneum increpans, qui hos *Mullos* tradidit esse *Lucios* pisces.

6. *Lotharingiæ*, Respiciens consule *Vredum*.

Catharine-Hall] *In Scuto sanguineo rotam Catharinensem auream:* Gules a Catharine-wheel Or. *Morganus*, *Sphæræ Generositatis* Author, vult hìc Aream esse atram, quæ quidem Insignia sunt Societatis *Tornatorum Londinensis*, ut ab eorum adverti vexillis, & à Scuto uno & altero in fenestris Ecclesiæ S. *Andreæ* cognominatæ *Hobard*, prædictæ *Gildæ* sumptu erectis. *Spedus* in Chartis suis solum hujus Symboli fecit sculpi cæruleum; quod quidem conficit Insignia familiæ de *Belvoir*, quæ jam olim in illam *Manerorum* desiit, qui id ipsum quarto loco ponunt Scutum.

Jesus Colledge] Of this I was sometimes a Member; and from the late President of the same Dr. *Sherman*, I received the Blason of its Coat and Crest; which is as follows (out of the very Autograph it self) Silver a Fes between three Cocks heads eraced Sable, combed and wattled, and a bordure gules semé with Crowns gold. Crest, A Helmet, out of a Crown gold, a Cock Sab. membred gules, martled gules, doubled Silver. *Scutum argenteum, in quo depingitur fascia nigra, inter tria Gallorum capita (à corpore vi distractâ) ejusdem coloris; at quibus Cristæ & Barbulæ sunt rubræ; Limbo itidem tincturæ miniatæ circumducto, & decem coronis aureis impresso.* Or else, *Clypeus argenteus, cum Baltheo lumbari (vel Zona) inter terna Gallorum capita nigricantia, interposito;*

terpoſito; quæ quidem capita è corpore ſunt avulſa, & habent criſtas barbulaſq; rubeas. Clypeus etiam eſt à colore ultimùm dicto marginatus, coronis denis aureis ſuperpictis.

Prædicta Arma, Criſtâ ſequenti inſigniuntur; videlicet, *Super Caſſide corona deaurata, è qua emergit Gallus niger cum cruribus rubris: Amicituq; denique parma mantelio (ſive pallio) coccineo, cujus duplicatio eſt Argentea.*

Chriſts Colledge. } Both theſe had one Foundreſs, and
St. Johns Colledge. } ſo conſequently one Arms; at which notwithſtanding I cannot but wonder, for Arms are *diſtinguendi causâ. Geſtant quadripartitè, quadrum primum & quartum eſt* Franciæ modernæ, *ſcilicet, Scutum cæruleum tribus aureis Liliis impreſſum: ſecundum & tertium* Angliæ, *nempe miniatum tribus aureis Leonibus incedentibus qui obvertunt ora (Pardos* Galli vocant) *exaratum; Limbo circumducto ex argenteis & cæruleis quadrangulis compoſito.* Quarterly France and England a bozdure Gobonated Arg. & Bl.

Magdalen Colledge] *Clypeum in quatuor partes diametro plano, & perpendiculo dentato ſectum; prima & quarta eſt aurea; ſecunda & tertia cærulea, cui utriq; inſcribitur Aquila ſimplex, metalli prædicti, expanſa.* Toti deniq; Scuto ſuperinducitur *Tænia obliqua cyanea, Heraldico veri amoris nodo aureo (Fretum* vocant) *inter duas ejuſdem tincturæ merulas locato, inſignita:* Quarterly per pale indented Oz and Bl. in the ſecond and third a ſingle Eagle diſplayed of the firſt, on a Wend of the ſecond a Fret betwẽn two Martlets gold.

Trinity Colledge] *In Area argentea tres Roſas puniceas (geminas ſuprà, ſingulas infrà) cum tigno (vel Cheverno* quem vocant) *interpoſito, ſummitate Scuti itidem puniceâ, & Leone gradiente (cui obverſum roſtrum) inter bina Biblia fibulis clauſa, metalli aurei, decoratâ:* Arg. a Cheveron betwẽn three Roſes gules, on a Chief of the ſecond a Lyon paſſant gardant betwẽn two Bibles claſpt Oz.

Morgan, lib. 1. *pag.* 60. very fitly hints to us, That a two-headed Eagle may very well be blaſoned an Imperial Eagle, without naming the two heads. Some when they meet with ſuch a Lyon, as *Dropes (pag.* 35. foregoing) either in Chief or Feſſe, &c. term it a Lyon of *England.* I

have

have *(p. 10.)* in the Arms of the very Honourable Knight Sir *Stephen Fox*, stiled the Golden Lys in his Canton, *Lilium Gallicum.* And *(pag. 56.)* in the Arms of that great Lover of Antiquity and Armory Sir *Winston Churchill*, stiled A Canton Arg. with a Cross Gules, A Canton of St. *George*; why may not we English men stile a red Rose, *Rosa Lancastrensis*; a white one, as in Kings Colledge, *Eboracensis?* Being those two memorable Badges assumed by those two most famous Royal Families of England, which in the time of *H.* 6. and *Ed.* 4. made such ratling in the ears of Europe.

Emmanuel Colledge] *In Clypeo argenteo Leonem cyaneum erectum, dextero pede corollam (vel sertam) lauream nativi coloris prætendentem, & ex cujus ore prodit Scheda (illicò supra caput transversè retro-gradiens) hoc verbo* Emmanuel *literis capitalibus exarata:* Arg. a Lyon rampant Bl. holding in his dexter paw a Laurel-Croton proper, a Scroul issuing out of his mouth, inscribed with the word Emmanuel.

Sidney Colledge.] *Duo diversa Insignia simplo in Scuto geminata; prius est* Ratcliffi, *videlicet in Solo candido tæniam diagonalem nigram ingrediatam (id est, per totam utramq; oram in Semilunulas delineatam.) Alterum* Sidneii, *scilicet, In Scuto aureo ferrum jaculi cæruleum cuspide deorsum positâ:* Arg. a Bend ingrailed Sable (which is *Ratcliff*) impaled with Or, a Pheon Bl. (which is *Sidney.*)

To these I thought good to add the Arms of St. *Catharines* Hospital (near the Tower of London) *in cujus quidem claustris sunt ædes illæ, primæ à me (quatenus patrefamilias) inhabitatæ.* This Hospital or Collegiate Mansion bears (according to Sir *George Buck*'s Blason, in his third University of England) Party per Fess Gul. and Bl. in the first a Sword barry-wise proper; in the last a Demy Catharine-wheel Or: *Scutum fasciatim bipartitum, pars superior est rubra, nudo ense argenteo (transversè posito) cujus manubrium est aureum, impressa; inferior est cærulea, & dimidiâ rotâ Catharinensi aureâ exaratur.* But indeed upon a most ancient mural Monument (for some Master of this House, I suppose) in the South Area of the Cloisters of this Religious house, these

Arms

Arms are cut, as if the upper part were a Chief, and not a partition per Fesse.

Pag. 92. I have had occasion to mention *Delta* reverst: Now both among *French* and *Flemings* I have met with three things born 1. 2. This is a form, that if Collateral lines were drawn from one to another, would exactly resemble a *Delta*. The French term it *mal-rangées (ou ordonnées)* ill ranged or ordered; and it may be rendred in Latine *suprà re singulariâ, binis infrà* (but see, *pag.* 17. the first and second Blason) or else you may say, *In dispositione sua Deltam referentibus*, or *Deltari Schemate positis*, or *in Triangulum, sive Trigonum Deltarem collocatis.*

In Party per Fesse and Pale conterchanged sometimes it happens three things to be *mal-rangées*, as I have observed in some English Families, as *Turner*, Per Fesse Erm. and Sab. a Pale conterchanged, and three Wilrinds Arg. 1. 2. which how to blason, see *(pag.* 17.*)* my Lord *Tenham*'s Coat.

Now finally, follow the Blasons of the *Gentlemans Academy* or Book of St. *Albans*, which in the Impression was miserably mispelled; but I have here corrected it. In a word, the Work was so carelesly handled, that almost all along (in one Language or other of the three) some special Term was omitted: and as to the *French*, it was so barbarous, as not to be endured.

I have hinted before, That the Book of St. *Albans* wholly follows *Upton* (whom Sir *Edw. Bish*, the late *Clarencieux*, published among other Armorial Authors) yet took no notice of the barbarous Latine, to correct it by way of Comment and Glos [a thing which he was very well able to have done.] If I have undertaken it (and performed it all along in this Discourse hitherto) I hope no man will accuse me of presumption, in supplying what another forgot or omitted. This Learned Knight being dead, yet lives in the fair Elogium the *Historia Oxonienses Academiæ* gives of him, therefore I'le forbear, only be grateful to his Ashes in acknowledging, That he was courteous to me (to my face) when he was living; and not only

only ſo, but (as I have been told ſince his death) he ſpake kindly of me behind my back, *Quem quidem candorem ubiq; non inveni, &c.*

This foreſaid Book of St. *Albans* was compoſed by *Julian Barnes*, *Anno* 1486. and reduced into a better Method by one *G. M.* and printed *Anno* 1595. and is now wholly out of print: I ſuppoſe that ſome of *Julian Barnes* (or rather *Beaumies*, as *Bakers* Chronicle hath it in the Writers of *Edward* the Fourth's time) latter Impreſſions were printed by *Winnikin de Wordt*, and hence is unridled the firſt Diſtich of that Copy of Verſes prefixt to *Guillims* Diſplay:

Armorum primus Winkinthewordius *Artem*
Protulit, & ternis linguis luſtravit eandem.

Honeſt *Winnikin* being no Engliſh, Latine, or French Herald (as I, when young, really ſuppoſed) but a Dutch Printer, living in *Fleetſtreet*, *ſub Solis Interſignio* (as ſome of his Impreſſions tell us) I have of them of 1528. and 1532. And I cannot but ſmile at what fruitleſs inquiry up and down Cambridge and *Duck-lane*, London, I made in thoſe days after this miſtaken Author.

Blaſoniæ Libri Sancti Albani.

Sanctus Georgius *portat unum Scutum de Argento, cum quadam cruce planâ de Rubeo.*

Argent, a plain Croſs Gules.

Portat de Aſureo, cum una cruce plana aurea, æqualis longitudinis ex omni parte.

Bl. a plain Croſs Humetty (or Couped) Oz.

Portat unam crucem argentatam patentem in Campo nigro.

Sab. a Croſs formy (or paté) Arg.

Portat

Portat de Rubeo, cum una cruce figitiva de Albo.

Gul. a Cross fitchy Arg. the Cut is formy (alias paté) fitchy, and so there wants his word *Patente* in the Latine.

Portat de Rubeo, cum una cruce plana cordata de Argento.

Gul. a plain Cross corded Arg.

Portat unam crucem argenteam perforatam in Campo nigro.

The *Author* stiles this *Une croix partée* in French, and is indeed a Cross square pierced.

Portat unam crucem talentatam in Campo rubeo.

Gules a Cross of Besants.

Portat unam crucem auream floridam in Campo Asureo.

Azure a Cross fleury (or flory) gold, by some called Patoncy and Flourty.

Portat unam crucem floridam patentem in campo asureo.

The *Author* Englishes this a Cross patent flowry.

But it is represented no otherwise in the Cut than the ordinary Cross flory or patoncy (which the Ancients termed Paté.) However this were a tolerable *Latine Blason* for the Coats of *Trussel* and *Swinarton*, who both bear a Cross formy fleurty.

Portat unam crucem planam undosam de Argento in campo rubeo.

Cul. a plain Cross undy Arg.

And is like that of *Leigh*, which (seems to me) should be waved of two colours.

Portat unam crucem planam invectam de coloribus albis & nigris in campo rubeo.

The *Author* stiles this in French, *Un cros plein verre*, and in English, A Cross Invected; but is rendred in Cut as *Leigh*'s plain Cross Nebuly.

Portat unam crucem cruciatam de Argento, in Campo asureo.

The *Author* renders this in French *Cros crocée, id est*, a Cross crossed.

And is a much better Term than that of Cross-crosslet.

Portat

Portat unam Crucem masculatam de Argento in Campo azureo.

Azure a Cross Masculy (or Cross of Mascles arg.)

Portat unam crucem masculatam perforatam de rubeo in Scuto argenteo.

Arg. a Cross of Mascles boided gules.

Portat Crucem molendinariam argenteam in campo rubeo.

Gules, a Cross moline arg.

Portat Crucem unam auream reversam in Scuto azureo.

The *Author's* French for this, is *un cros recercilée*; in which he hath been so fortunate as to have *Trophée d'Armes* (a modern Author) consent with him. In English he calls it a Cross reversed, which *Leigh* terms Sarcelé, and most French Authors *Anchrée.*

Portat unam crucem furcatam de Auro in campo azureo.

Azure, a Cross forked Or (which *Leigh* calls Furch.)

Portat unam crucem ingradatam de albo in campo rubro.

Gules, a Cross ingrailed arg.

Portat unam crucem truncatam de Argento in campo rubeo.

In French he terms this *Croix recopée*, in English Cross Trunked.

Whose proper and genuine Term is Raguly.

Portat unam crucem auream nodulatam in Scuto azureo.

In French he terms this, *un Cros botone*; in English, a Cross knotted. But *Leigh* calls it Botony.

Portat Crucem floridam, nodulatam, auream in campo azureo.

In his French, *un Cros floritée botone*; in English, a Cross flowry knotty (is a Cross flory with a button or bud at the tip of the middlemost leaf.)

Portat Crucem duplam partitam argenteam in campo nigro.

Sab. a Cross double parted arg. *Ferne (pag. 175.)* exhibits such a one, and consists of four Batons (not interlaced, or in true loves Knot) like that of *Leigh*; but the Fesse ones placed upon the palar, and may be blasoned plainly thus, *Crucem è quatuor bacillis constantem.*

Portat

Portat Crucem duplam partitam floridam auream, in campo rubeo.

Gul. a Croſs double parted flowry Or. *Ferne (pag.* 176.) gives you a Cut of a Croſs treble parted flowry; from which, if you take away the *middle palar*, and *middle feſſy* ſtaves, you have this of our Author.

Portat Crucem tripartitam floridam de Argento in campo de Azureo.

Azure, a Croſs tripartite flowry Arg. This is the very ſame with that of *Ferne* (juſt now mentioned) who no doubt had it hence.

This Book of St. *Albans* was compoſed (as I have before ſaid) *An.* 1486. ſome forty odd years after Dr. *Nich Upton* Doctor of the *Canon Law*, *Canon* of Salisbury, Wells, and St. Pauls) preſented his Book of Heraldry to *Humphry* Duke of Gloceſter, of whom he was well beloved and reſpected.

This *Liber S. Albani* uſes *Crux florida patens* for a Croſs patonce (as I obſerved in his Croſſes umbrated) which Croſſes I willingly paſs by, as not much to my purpoſe.

Crux Erminalis, a Croſs of Ermines; and is like that of *Leigh*, conſiſting of four *Ermines* Tails.

Arms Quarterly.

Portat Arma quatuor diverſa quarterata.

He bears Quarterly four ſeveral Coats.

Portat de Auro & rubeo Arma quarterata & ingradata.

In the French it is *Quartelée, engralée*; *id eſt*, Quarterly (or party per Croſs ingrailed) Or and Gules.

Portat Arma quarterata irraſa de albo & nigro.

D'Arg. & Sab. quartelée, irraſée (as he hath it in French) *id eſt*, Quarterly eraced Arg. and Sable; yet in the Cut is only repreſented per Feſſe, and that rather indented or *vivrié*, than according to *Leigh*'s Party per baſe barre eraced *(fol.* 72.) The Author of the *Elements* of *Armory (pag.* 95.) complains of *Upton* for calling this form Raſée.

Portat

Portat quarteratum de asureo & auro invectis. In French *port quarterl verre d'Asure & d'Or.* In English he terms it Quarterly inbecked; but is represented by the Cut Quarterly per Fesse Nebuly.

Portat Arma quarterata indentata de rubeo & auro. Quarterly indented, gules and Or: yet in the Cut is only per Fesse, and that *Crenellé*, or *Batillé*.

Arms parted the longest way, or per Pale, *as now termed.*

Portat Arma partita secundùm longum de Asureo & albo. Party per pale, Azure and Arg. (he says *plain parted*, &c.)

Portat Arma partita secundùm longum ingradata de Argento & nigro. Party per pale ingrailed Arg. and Sab. (he says *parted* after the long way.)

Portat Arma partita secundùm longum irrasa de Argento & rubeo. Party per pale eraced arg. and gules (he says *parted* in length.)

The form in the Cut is no other than *down-right*, *indented* like that of the *Arma quarterata irrasa* foregoing.

Portat Arma partita secundùm longum, de coloribus albo & rubeo invectis. In French he gives it *partée verré du loin:* In English party inbecked *in length*; yet is absolutely of a form Nebuly, as afore in *Quarteratum de Asureo & Auro invectis.*

Portat Arma partita secundùm longum, de argento & nigro indentata. Party per pale, indented Arg. and Sab. yet the Cut is imbatteled, as before in *Arma quarterata indentata de rubeo & auro.* And the Author of the *Elements* of *Armory* (*pag.* 95.) complains of *Upton* for calling this *Indented.*

Portat Arma partita secundùm longum, de Argento & Asureo in nebulata. Party per pale Nebule: and in truth in the Cut is a strange form of Nebuly indented.

Portat Arma partita secundùm longum, de argento & rubeo undata. Party per pale undy, arg. and gules.

Arms

Arms divided overthwart, id est, per Fesse.

Portat Arma partita ex transverso plana de Auro & Asureo.

Party per Fesse plain, Or and Azure (he hath it, *parted overthwart.*)

Portat Arma partita ex transverso irrasa de auro & rubeo.

Party per Fesse erazed (but *per* the Cut is *indented.*)

Portat Arma partita ex transverso indentata de aureo & asureo.

Party per Fesse indented (but *per* the Cut is *imbatteled.*)

Portat de Argento, & caput Scuti de Asureo cum duabus maculis perforatis de Auro.

Arg. a Chief Azure, and two Mullets pierced Or. Why our old Masters used *Macula* for a Mullet, see before *sub Titulo* Mullet.

Portat Arma palata de Auro & Asureo.

Paly Or and Azure.

Portat Arma palata, undata, vel undosa.

Paly undy.

Portat Arma palata tortuosa de nigro & argento.

Paly Dancy (or *Dancetty*) Sab. and Arg.

Portat Arma Barrata de argento & nigro.

Barry Arg. and Sable.

Portat Arma barrata undata.

In French he says, *Barri verre:* in English Barry undated, and so in the Cut.

Portat Arma barrata de coloribus rubeo & albo invectis.

In French he says, *Barri verre:* in English Invecked; yet the Scotcheon is absolute Nebuly.

Portat Arma barrata tortuosa de nigro & auro.

Barry Dancetty (or Dancy) Sab. and Or.

Portat Arma Bendaria de rubeo & auro. The Author should have said, *Barrata Bendaria.*

These Arms are Barry Bendy (as *Leigh* stiles them) Barry Pily, as *Guillim* more properly. *Bara* calls it *Pointes en face*, other French Authors, *Party emmanché.*

Portat duos palos aureos in campo rubeo.

Gul. two pales Or.

Portat

Portat unam Barram & duas barrulas de albo in Campo de Rubeo.

Gules, a Barre cotised (or betwéen two barrelets) Arg.

Unam barram & duas barrulas floridas albas in Scuto de Asureo.

Azure, a Bar betwéen two barrelets fleurty Argent.

Unam Bendam de rubeo in campo de auro.

Oz, a Bend Gules.

Unam Bendam & duas bendulas de auro in campo de Asureo.

Azure, a Bend cotised Oz.

Unam Bendam fusilatam in campo de Asureo.

Azure, a Bend fusilly.

Tres Rosas rubeas in campo argenteo, unà cum bordura de rubeo.

Arg. three Roses within a Bozdure Gules.

Arma de auro fimbriata (sive bordurata) de nigro ingradata; cum tribus maculis perforatis de nigro.

Oz three Mullets pierced, and a Bozdure ingrailed Sable (yet is the Cut *indented.*)

Unum Signum capitale de rubeo in campo albo, borduratum cum rubeo talentatum.

Arg. a Cheveron Gules, and a Bozdure of the same Besanted.

Borduratum here should have been the Ablative case to have agreed with *Albo*; for 'tis the Field is bozdured, and not the Cheveron.

Portat Scutum de rubeo cum duobus Signis capitalibus de albo, & una bordura pulverisata cum talentis.

Gul. two Cheverons Arg. and a Bozdure Gules powdered with Talents (and so in the French Blason.)

This seems strange, that the Bozdure should be of the same Colour with the Field. But it is so sometimes; for I have a French Manuscript by me that hath it thus: *Il porte d'Arg. Bordé*, that is, *He bears* Arg. Bozdured: and glosses thus upon it; *S'estant de mesme coleur que la Champagne*, being of the same colour with the Field (only separated by a Pourfle.) And *Leigh* also speaks in his Bozdures to the same effect, *fol.* 110. *B.*

Portat unam Crucem rubidam planam in Campo argenteo cum una bordura scaccata de nigro & argento.

De Argento & duas bendas nigras, cum una bordura de albo & nigro Gobinata.

Arma quarterata de rubeo & auro, cum una bordura de argento & nigro simul invectis.

Mortimer *portavit Arma barrata, & caput Scuti palatum & angulatum de asureo & auro, cum Scuto simplici de argento.*

Arma contraconata de asureo & albo.

Tres Pilas nigras in campo aureo.

Tres Pilas argenteas in campo rubeo.

Tres Tortellas rubeas in campo aureo.

Tres Fontes in campo viridi.

Tres Annulos aureos in campo nigro.

Unum Tractum simplicem planum aureum, in campo asureo.

Unum Tractum de utraque parte ingradatum de auro in campo rubeo.

Duplicem Tractum cum flo-

Arg. a plain Cross Gul. with a Bordure Chequy Silver and Sab. (This Bordure is Contercompony.)

Arg. two Bends Sable, with a Bordure Gobony Argent and Sable.

In French he calls this Bordure *Verry*, in English Invecqued; but the Cut is Pebuly.

You have these Arms Englished amongst the Founders of the Garter.

Quironny Azure and Argent.

Or, three Piles Sables. (He should have added *Pontis* in the Latine.)

Gul. three Silver Balls (alias Plates, as now termed.)

Or three Torteaulx (alias Balls Gules.)

Vert, three Fountains proper (*id est*, barry wavy Arg. and Bl.)

Sab. three Annelets Or.

Bl. a plain Tract of gold (in French he calls it *Tracée*, and is indeed an Orle.)

Gules, a Tract (or Orle) ingrailed on both sides gold.

These are the Royal Arms

ribus

ribus gladioli contrapositis, & uno Leone rapace de rubeo in campo aureo.

of Scotland (of which see afore.) But I cannot but wonder why our Author calls these, *Flores Gladioli*, *Gladen Flowers*, whenas *Hector Boetius* plainly tells us, That King *Achaius* alluded therein to the French Lilies, *&c.*

Portat Tractum triplicatum de albo in campo aureo.

A Tract or Trace triplicate (*id est*, Tressure of three pieces.)

Unum Tractum simplicem de coloribus asureo & argenteo invectis, in Scuto aureo.

In French he stiles it, *Un Trace simple verre* (in English A Tract simple inbecqued.) But in the Cut Scotcheon, is a Bordure, and that pourfiled plain without, and nebuly within (according to *Leighs* Cross Nebuly)

Portat unam Fissuram sive Baculum aureum in campo asureo.

Bl. a Fissure or Staff Or (is *revera*, a Baton sinister.)

Unum Signum capitale de nigro in campo aureo, cum uno capite rubeo & tribus talentis in eodem.

Or, a Cheberon Sab. a Chief Gul. and thereon three Besants. (The Author acknowledges elsewhere *Signum* for a Cheberon.)

Arma palata de asureo & auro, cum una quartera Ermetica.

Paly Azure and Or, a quarter Ermine.

Arma scaccata de asureo & auro.

Cheque Azure and Or.

Unum Signum capitale ingradatum de albo in campo asureo.

Azure, a Cheberon ingrailed Arg.

Arma quarterata de nigro & argento, cum uno Signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis.

Quarterly Sab. and Arg. a Cheberon *of the same colours*, transmuted (*id est*, Counterchanged.)

Arma partita secundùm longum de coloribus aureo & rubeo, cum uno Signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis.

Party per pale Or, and Gul. a Cheberon transmuted, or counterchanged.

Portat duas partes capitis Scuti de rubeo, & cæteram partem de albo (ad modum Signi capitalis) & tres Rosas de coloribus transmutatis.

His French and English Blason agree *verbatim* with the Latine. *Boswel* (as you may see *pag.* 100.) would blason this form, Party per pile pointed, in point of the Chief. *Guillim, pag.* 365. Party per pile transposed. *Fern, pag.* 299. One point Arg. and two points Gules. *Barnabe Morena de Vargas*, *Trina en Guiron*, Triangular in Gyron: Yet I must confess, this of *Liber Sancti Albani* differs from theirs thus; for that this hath its two *Cheverony* Lines beginning not so low as theirs: But rather where usually a Cheveron takes its rise, and is of that very form that *Bara (pag.* 188.) makes the Arms of *Foiadus le Guy* (Knight of the round Table) to be: He blasons them, *Une pointe de gueuls, l'autre d'Or*, A point Gules, the rest Gold; and which *Trophée d'Armes* (as *pag.* 11. of his Cuts) would describe thus, *De gueuls Emmanché d'Or. Leigh* calls a Cheveron whose point touches the top of the Scotcheon, A Cheveron in Chief: According to which I will English these Arms of *Liber Sancti Albani, viz.* Party per Cheveron in Chief, Gules and Arg. three Roses conterchanged, which notwithstanding were more clear to say, Per Cheveron pointed in point of the Chief.

Portat de rubeo tres Fusillos de argento.

Gules, three Fusils Arg. [and stand in Fesse, which is not expressed.]

De rubeo, cum uno Fusillo de Auro.

Gules, a Fusil Or.

Arma partita ex transverso de albo & nigro, cum uno Fusillo ex eisdem coloribus transmutatis.

Party per Fesse Arg. and Sab. a Fusil conterchanged. (The Author Englishes it parted barry.)

Unam Bendam fusillatam de auro in campo rubeo.

Gul. a Bend fusilly Or.

De rubeo, cum una Barra fusillata de argento.

Gul. a Bar fusilly Arg.

De rubeo, & sex Masculas de auro.

Gules, six Mascles 3.2.1. Or.

Portat

Portat Arma masculata de Argento & Asureo.

Masculy Arg. and Azure (the Scotcheon gives it Bendy, Masculy, Sinister.)

This Author affirms, that a *Losenge* ever stands upright (he means in Fields Losengy) and he says, that differences it from a Mascle. Moreover he affirms, That neither Fusils nor Losenges are at any time perforate, which *Bara (pag. 42, & 47.)* contradicts, by instancing a *Rustre*.

Portat de asureo, & unum Saltatorium de auro.

Azure, a Saltire Or.

Unum Saltatorium ingradatum de auro in campo asureo.

Azure, a Saltire ingrailed Or.

Unam Barram planam, & tria Saltatoria ingradata de auro in campo rubeo.

Gules, a plain Bar betwéen three Saltires ingrailed Or. (The Author doth not express the position of the Charge.)

Tres Coronas de auro palatas in campo asureo.

The Author calls these Crowns paled, meaning that they stand in pale (are Crowns Ducal.)

Tres Coronas aureas in campo asureo.

The Author in French calls these *Corônes barrés*; in English, Crowns barred (meaning that they stand in rank) and they are exhibited (by the Cut) in Chief, which he expresses not.

De asureo tres Coronas aureas.

These Crowns stand in *Triangle* (as 2. 1.)

Petrus de Rupibus *Episcopus Wintonienſis portavit tres Pisces argenteos natantes, in campo nigro.*

Sab. three Roches napant Arg. (and are one above another, which the Author expresses not)

Galfridus de Lucy *portavit tres Lucios aureos in campo rubeo.*

These Fishes are *hauriant*; but the Author expresses it not, neither in French, Latine nor English, and says, because this is the most worthy manner of bearing Fishes, and must be understood so to be, when not otherwise expressed.

Duos Barbellos aureos, ad invicem terga vertentes, in Scu-

Azure powdered with Cross-crosslets fitchy, and

to azureo; pulverisato cum crucibus cruciatis figitivis de auro.

Portat Arma frettata de auro in campo rubeo.

De rubeo unum Leonem de Argento.

two Barbels turned back to back Or.

Gules, a Fret Or (as he) but then his Latine should have been *Frettum de Auro.*

In French he calls it *Lyon Saliant*, in English a Lyon Rampant.

And here end the Blasons of St. *Albans*; a Book which besides the *Errata* of the Impression, the Author is too too barbarous in all his three Languages, and affecting brevity in his Armorial Descriptions, falls short, in giving a fit, full and clear apprehension to his expectant Reader.

Obscurus fio modò si brevis esse laboro:
Longus ero, modo dum lucidus esse queam.

Pag. 6. I have defended Arms Colour on Colour, Metal on Metal: Now for my Readers diversion and delight, I will insert what hath fallen under my observation.

Ferne says, he observed Arg. three Lys Or in *Bedenham* Church near Bedford. And *William Blois* (of *Grundsborough* in Suffolk) Esq; confirmed to me, That *Denham* of that County bore Gul. a Cross Vert. He my Informer, was the greatest Armorialist, Genealogist, and Antiquary in those parts of England, and worthy of all Credit and Belief.

I have mentioned *Smetius*, *pag.* 122. Gul. a Cheberon Sab. between three Crescents Arg. Read his Life penn'd by himself, and added at the end of his Quantities, and he tells you he was not born of Plebeian blood, but of an Ancient Family:

Tu mihi non imæ plebis de Sanguine nasci;
Sed patre, avo proavóq; antiquâ stirpe creatis, &c.

My self observed (in *Flaughton* Church in Suffolk) Bl. on a Bend Arg. three Pheons Or.

In *Eye* Church (in Suffolk) in Windows more than one, Gul. a Cheberon Bl. between

betwéen three Lyons rampant Arg.

In the *Queens-head* Inn in Ipswich (in the Kitchin windows) Gul. on a bend Bl. two Lys Or, quartered by one bearing Gul. a Cheveron Arg. betwéen three Lys Or.

In *Tenterden* Church in Kent, Gul. a bend Bl. fretted Or (which is *Ore*, as I after understood.)

In *Little St. Bartholomew* Church Lond. *(juxta Smithfield)* Bl. a bend wavy Gul.

In St. *Antholins* Church Lond. (impaled with *Knowles* Lord Mayor) Gul. a bend Bl. in siniſter angle a Partlet Or (and is *Walden*, as by a Roll of *Ed.* 4.)

In St. *Mildreds Poultry* Church London (impaled with Sir *Symon Eyre* Lord Mayor of London) Chequy Bl. Gul.

In St. *Nicholas Olaves* Church London, Gul. a Fes Bl. betw. four dexter hands erect couped Or (and is *Quatermain*, as I after came to know.)

In the *Fleet* Chapel London, Gul. on a Fesse Sab. five Eschallops Or 3.2. (and in the Hall-windows in several places) and was *Venours* Coat, Warden of the *Fleet*, *Anno* 1480. And a *Kentish* Visitation confirms the Bearing. All these I have seen and faithfully collected from Windows aforesaid.

In East *Sutton* Church in Kent, G. on a bend Sab. three Wassail Bowls Or (confirmed by ancient Rolls and *Villare Cantianum*, p. 107.) and is *Christmas*.

Wenderton of *Wenderton* in Kent, Bl. a Fes Gul. betwéen three Swans Arg. (Pedigree of *Oxenden.*)

Rooksly (the famous Family of Kent) Bl. a Fes Gul. betwéen 3 Lyons rampant Arg. (in all Rolls of that County.)

Sir *Morris Dennis* (of Kent) Gul. a bend ingrailed Bl. betwéen three Leopards heads reberst issuant Lys quite thorough Gold *(ex veteri Codice.)*

Leicester, Bl. a Fes Gul. betwéen three Lys Or *(Codex perantiquus & Rotuli varii.* At *Rotulus, temporis H.* 4. *hæc Insignia assignat Skeltono. Vale-Royal* hath for Leicester Bl. a Fes Gul. fretty Or, betwéen three Lys gold (a Cheshire eminent Family.)

Zouch, Gul. on a Fes Sab. a Crescent Or *(Rotul. H* 4.)

Worchip (in a Roll of *E* 4.)

Arg. on a bend Bl. three Cocks heads eraced Gul.

Nichols (in the same Roll) Bl. on bend Gul. three Annelets Arg.

Seghford (in the same Roll) Erm. sur Fesse Bl. three Schollops Gul.

Hall (in the same Roll) Bl. a Cheveron Ermine between three Chaplets Gul.

Grendon, Arg. three Nests Dz (in many Alphabets of Arms.)

Sandbach, Bl. a Fes Gul. between three Garbs Dz *(in Codice Calverly & Rotulo Ed. 4.)*

Wirly, *pag.* 26, 27. mentions *Mackmorris*, alias *Macmorough* King of Leimster, Sab. a Lyon rampant Gul. (which Pedigree of *Manours* confirms.) And *Sandbachs* aforesaid) and *Wakeburgh* of *Wakeburgh* in Derbyshire, but tells not the Coat.

Godfrey of *Bouillons* Coat is too much known to need mentioning.

Morocco Kingdom, Dz three Wheels Arg. (as says *Tresor Heraldique.)*

Castriot the famous King of Albania bore, Gul. a pale Bl. charged with three Castles Dz, and accompanied with four paws of a Gryffon Arg. &c. See *Favine, Tom. 2. pag.* 337.

As *Solomon* was the wisest of Kings, he could not be an ignorant Herald. Read a Blason of his *Prov.* 25. 11. *Argentea poma Solo aureo depicta:* which brings to my mind a notable Passage in *Stow*, *Anno* 1345. (taken out of Sir *Thomas de la More*) *viz.* That the Lord Prior of the *Carmelite* Fryers of our Lady of Tholouse, displayed a Banner of our Lady in Gold set in a Field of Silver, provoking the French men to Arms: (Now look back, and compare this with what I have said *pag. 6.)* I could instance many Outlandish Coats of this nature, but these may suffice; only let me add, That if Labels, Chiefs, Cantons, Bordures may be Colour on Colour, Metal on Metal, why not other Essentials?

For the better bearing in memory the impressed Signature, for distinction of Colours in *Arms* (which was devised by the Reverend Father *S. de Petra Sancta)* I have composed these Verses.

Aurum

Or, Arg. Bl. Cul. Vert, Sab. Purple.

Aurum *puncta dabunt*; Argentum *parmâq; simplex*;
Fascia Cærulæum; *palaris linea* Rubrum;
Obliquus tractus Viridem; Nigrúmq; *colorem*
Transversum filum dabit & palare vicissim;
Tractibus obliquis fit Purpura *nota sinistris.*

Or the fourth Verse thus,

Ductus transversi dant & perpendiculares.

For Distinction of Brothers I also devised these following.

Dum pater in vita est, Lemnisco triplice *primus*
Filius utetur (mittens post funera patris)
At nota semper erit accrescens Luna *secundi*;
Tertius à Stella (radiis *cum quinque*) *notatur*;
A Merula *quartus notescit, quintus* Anello;
Lilia *dant senos, septenos dat* Rosa *natos*;
Octavus natus Molari *fit* Cruce *notus*;
Flos octo foliis *fratrem solet edere nonum.*

A Label of three points, a Crescent, a Mullet of five points, a Martlet, an Annulet, a Fleur de Lys, a Rose, a Cross Moline, a double Quaterfoil or Huitfoil.

I sol-

I follow *Leigh* and *Guillim*. *Morgan* (*lib.* 2. *pag.* 7, & 63.) makes the Cross moline for the ninth. I have made *Mo.* in *Molaris* long, whereas indeed 'tis short. Now I humbly conceive 'tis a folly for our Latine *Versifiers* to observe too strictly the Quantities of Syllables, unless where the nature and force of Pronunciation lyes, as it does in the Syllable *la* in *Molaris*. *Ovid* (*lib.* 8, & 9.) uses *Re* in *Refert* long: *Di* in *Diana* (*lib.* 5) long: other-where he makes it short. So *Virg.* (*lib.* 1.) hath it long, and short in other of his Books. I have collected infinite instances of this nature; but I let them pass, and return to my Discourse of Differences Armorial, only instancing *Wye Saltonstals* Dedication of his *Clavis ad Portam* to his Royal Highness when a little Youth; and I do it the rather, because it covertly presages his Heroick Military disposition, as well as the Verses composed *Anno* 1641. (recited by me in my Day Fatality) and the Medals distributed at his Birth, mentioned in my *Swans Welcome*, where I speak of the Auspicious Invitation given him by the Gentlemen of the Artillery, immediately after his Return from Holland, *An.* 1679. The Verses of *Saltonstal* are

En hic Musarum est Exercitus; indice verba,
Ut milites acie, stant ita quæq; loco.
Te Ducem exoptant, nam Te ducente profligant
Et Zoili copias invidiaq; pravas.

In this Tetrastich are no less than five Syllables *contra usum Poetarum.* There are other Verses of this excellent Latinist prefixt to his Treatise aforesaid, which justifie my Opinion.

These differences above-said will serve very well for the Sons of the Primary and Top-branches of a Family; but when it comes to Crescent upon Crescent, and upon that a Mullet &c. it becomes confusion, and not distinction (as *Guillim* complains.) But of this matter, Sir *William Dugdale* (Garter King at Arms) hath lately published his Judicious Opinion, having reprinted *Wirly* his true Use of Arms,

Arms, with worthy Additions of his own. *Hic est inclytus ille Dugdalus Rei Antiquæ (apud nos) grande lumen & columen, Quem Comitatûs Warvicensis illustratus: Anglicanum cùm Monasticon, tum Baronagium: & alia sua Opera dignissima, æternæ memoriæ participem (apud seram posteritatem) merentissimè dabunt. Cui inprimis (ne obliviscar tamen Honoratissimi Baronis de* Thorseway, *Provinciæ* Virginianæ *jam nunc Vicegerentis) meam in Fecialium numerum admissionem debeo, & dehinc succedaneè, continuis influentiis obligatus vivo.*

Colonel *Gervace Hollis* (late one of the Masters of Requests) a Gentleman excellently qualified, and a great Lover of Armory and Antiquity, was so out of conceit with the distinctions aforesaid, that being of the signal Family of the Earls of Clare and Barons of Ifield, for his distinction from them, he intirely altered the Colour of Field and Piles; making them, *In solo Scuti aurei duo pila Rubricata* (as the words of the Patent are, dated in the Isle of Jersey, *ubi me quondam jucundè vixisse, jam nunc juvat meminisse)* and gives this reason in the very Patent; *Quoniam asteriscì, aliaq; discrimina in Scutis (eâ de causâ) vulgò appositа, in sobole numerosa non sufficiunt.* A good reason, and better than the word *Pilum* for a Pile, which indeed properly signifies a Dart or Javelin, as *Lucan. Pila minantia pilis: Palus cuspidatus*, or *Palus gradatim versus imum cuspidatus* had been far more proper.

As there is amongst the Heathen a Notion of a Deity, so also have they of Honour, and likewise of Arms (or distinctive Symbols and Badges.) See *Favine (pag. 8, & 9.)* out of *Josephus Acosta.* See Mr. *Ashmoles* Garter, *Chap. 3. Sect. 2.* See the *Elements of Armory (pag. 21.)* exhibiting the Badges of the Principal men of Secota and Pomeiock in America. And *(pag. 45.)* he tells you of the Peruvian Kings bearing in an Oval form, A Rainbow between two Snakes conterplaced; that is, the undermost towards the left hand, which the French term *Tourné. John Lederer*

in

in his Discoveries to the West of Carolina, says, the *Sasquesahanah* Nation give a Tarapin or small Tortoise for their Ensign or Arms; the *Akenatzys*, a Serpent; the *Nahyssans*, three Arrows.

The Book intituled, *Jews in America*, tells you, That the *Sachim* and chief Princes of the *Nunhyganses* in New England submitted to King *Charles* the First, subscribing their Names, and setting to their Seals, which were [A Bow bent charged with an Arrow, a Treberted] A Tamahawk or Hatchet erected] such an one born Barry-wise edge downwards [and a Fawn.] A great part of *Anno* 1659. till *February* the year following I lived in Virginia, being most hospitably entertained by the Honourable Colonel *Rich. Lee*, sometimes Secretary of State there; and who after the Kings Martyrdom hired a Dutch Vessel, freighted her himself, went to Brussels, surrendred up Sir *William Barcklaies* old Commission (for the Government of that Province) and received a new one from his present Majesty (a loyal action, and deserving my commemoration.) Neither will I omit his Arms, being, Gul. a Fess Chequy Or, Bl. between eight Billets Arg. being descended from the *Lees* of Shropshire (who sometimes bore eight Billets, sometimes ten, and sometimes the Fesse Contercompone (as I have seen by our Office Records) I will blason it thus, *In Clypeo rutilo*; *Fasciam pluribus quadratis auri & cyani, alternis æquisq; spaciis (ductu triplici positis) confectam, & inter octo Plynthides argenteas collocatam.* I say, while I lived in Virginia, I saw once a War-dance acted by the Natives. The Dancers were painted, some Party per pale Gul. and Sab. from forehead to foot (some Party per Fesse of the same Colours) and carried little ill-made Shields of Bark, also painted of those Colours (for I saw no other) some party per Fesse, some per pale (and some barry) at which I exceedingly wondred, and concluded, That Heraldry was ingrafted naturally into the sense of humane

Race.

Race. If so, it deserves a greater esteem than now a-days is put upon it. And for its Antiquity, see *pag.* 5. foregoing; and *Virgil (lib.* 7.*)* mentioning *Aventines* paternal Coat, and *(lib.* 9.*) Helenors* plain Shield uncharged, he having as yet performed no Heroick Feat. But I will return to my Indian Dancers: They were not ignorant of Contermarches and Wheelings, and sometimes would come up towards the Spectators, holding forth their Tamahawks, and looking as fierce as little Mr. *Harry Care* (that great Writer) when he was to venture his Blood against Rome and Geneva, as far as any small-made Wight between Berwick and Dover Pier. See his learned Treatise called, *The Touch of the Times (pag.* 2.*)* with what wonderful Valour and Zeal the *Zacheus* (or rather Indian Animal, such as appeared to *Alexander* the Great and King *Taxillus* (see *Topsel, pag.* 3.*)* was transported, whenas not above five lines before, he was Scommatically affronting the Dread, Reverence, and Awe due to Kings and Princes, which did very ill quadrate with his pretended heat against Popery and Genevism. But I refer my Reader to my *Flagellum Mercurii Antiducalis.*

GIBBON.

EDGAR.

Symbola vera super data sunt Authoris honesti;
Erectus Leo stans, inter Conchylia Terna
(Ora sua obvertens) onus album Carula parma est.
Maternus Clypeus comitatur jure paternum,
Cujus subsequitur Latiâ descriptio prosâ.

Scutum,

Scutum, ad modum Tigni, Bipartitum, pars superior est aurea, duobus Liliis rubeis ornata; inferior cyanea, quinq; fusis Luteis (sive Fulvis) serie diametricâ conjunctim positis insignita, quorum quilibet Conchilio depingitur miniato. The Patent in its old Language and Blason gives it thus: Party per Cheveron Gold and Azure five Fesswes in Fesse of the Chief, upon uch Fesswe a Schallop, and in the Chief two Flowerde-luces Coules. But the old Arms of this Family were,

Cul. a Cheveron Or between three Leopards faces Arg. no doubt in allusion to the *De la Poles*, ancient Dukes and Earls of Suffolk, as are to be seen in a certain fair House in Ipswich (among many other Coats of ancient Depiction) as also upon Sir *Gregory Edgars* Graves-stone in *Brantham* Church in Suffolk, who was a Sergeant at Law *sub H.* 7. and was not named Sir *George*, as *Bakers* Chronicle and Sir *William Dugdales Origines Juridiciales* have it by mistake. And this is manifest not only from Memorials, such as was Sir *Gregory*'s Epitaph, *viz. Hic jacet Gregorius Edgor Miles, quondam Serviens ad Legem, & Anna uxor ejus, una filiarum Simonis Wiseman Arm. qui quidem Gregorius obiit— Augusti Anno Dom.* Mccccvj. *Quorum animabus, &c.* And an old Table hanging in the same Church, before the late Times, speaking as follows, Sir *Humphry Wingfield* of *Brantham* in Suffolk dyed *An.* 1545. and was there buried. He took to Wife *Anne* Daughter of *Simon Wiseman*, a man Valiant and Noble, she was well endowed by the Marriage of Sir *Gregory Edgor* Lawyer. This Woman was graced with Modesty, Manners, Innocency, Affability, and good Parentage, and acceptable to all, and so liberal to the Poor as was incredible, *&c.* But is proved also from other Escripts, Evidences and Records.

He was the Son of *Rob.* who dyed at *Brantham* (his own Seat) as appears by an Office founded 23 *H.* 7. and was but a Cadet to the Top-branch of *Glemham.* Sir *Gregory* therefore ought to have born distinction; but (being great)

omitted

omitted to do it (as is evident by those Arms put up in the House aforesaid.) But those that placed his *Tumulus prostratus* upon him afore-mentioned (his Arms in Brass impaled with *Wiseman*) were so just as to add the Martlet; and those that put it there, enjoy (the said Mannor of *Brantham* by virtue of a Marriage with one of the Coheirs of Sir *Gregory*) to this day in their Descendents.

However it was, the *Glemham* Family (that have continued there four hundred years) assumed a new Coat by Patent in *Henry* the Eighth's time, which they now bear, blasoned before in Latine and English. Mention is made of one of this Family in *Foxes* Martyrology (in the Narrative of Dr. *Barnes juxta finem*) as also by *John Standish* (a Fellow of *Whittington* Colledge London) in a Treatise of his against the said Doctor, printed *An.* 1540. (now in my custody) and was an Eminent Courtier in his time.

This Name was anciently inadvertently written *Edgor*, as abovesaid in *Baker*, *Origines Judiciales*, and *Foxes* Martyrology, *Vol.* 3. *pag.* 960. speaking of a Priest (or Clerk) of that Name. But the Law Year-book of *Vicesimo primo H.* 7. *fol.* 8. gives it otherwise. The three Top-branches of this Family (at this day) are of *Glemham*, *Ipswich*, *Aye* in *Comit.* Suffolk: *A Sorore unica (saltem quæ nuptias novit)* [a] *Thomæ Edgari*, *de* Gippovico *prædicto*, *Armigeri: ejusdem Comitatûs Irenarchæ*, *necnon dicti oppidi Recordatoris*, *simulq; Hospitii Graiensis Prælectoris*, *Anno* 1662. *Natus sum Ego Johannes Gibbon*, *patre* [b] *Roberto Cive & Pannario Londinensi*, *qui obiit An.* 1643. *& fuit filius junior Roberti Gibbon de* Rolvenden *(Militiæ Cantianæ Capitanei) obeuntis An.* 1618. *& Margaritæ Phillips uxoris suæ filiæ* [c] *Edouardi Phillips* de la Weld *in* Tenterden, *& Rosæ consortis suæ*, *filiæ Georgii Whetnal de* Peckham *Orientali Armigeri.*

Per quem Georgium deduco Stemma, non solummodo à Gulielmo Whetnal Duumviro Londinensi (Anno 1440.*) verùm etiam à Gulielmo Cromer Equite Aurato ejusdem Civitatis Prætore (Anno* 1413, 1424.*)*

[a] Suffoc. Visitatio, *c.* 15. *pag.* 43. [b] Visitatio Londinensis, *c.* 24. *pag.* 284. [c] Visitatio Cantii, *cap.* 16. *pag.* 164. 2[d].

Tum

Tum iterum à Domino Jacobo Fiens, Barone Say & Seals Summo Angliæ *Thesaurario :* [d] *Gulielmus enim Cromer Vicecomes Cantii* 23 *&* 28 *H.* 6. *(prædicti Prætoris filius) duxit Elizabetham Baronis præfati filiam, & genuit Jacobum Equitem Auratum, patrem Annæ Cromer, nuptæ Gulielmo Whetnal de* Peckham *magna sive Orientali, qui genuit Georgium patrem Rosæ antedictæ.*

Omitto Berclêos de Beauston; *Hextallos, Ellenbriggos, Calverlêos, & Whetenallos Cestrenses (Equestri dignitate olim nobiles) ne videar vanitati Genealogicæ nimis-nimium indulgere. Et genus & proavos, &c.*

Nedum mentionem sum facturus, Gibbonos Terras tenuisse & possedisse in Rolvenden *Anno* 1326. *vicesimo Ed.* 2. *Gibbonorum Familiæ meminit Villare Anglicanum, pag.* 72, 73, 120, 206, 296. *ter* 391. *& inter Errata prioris Tabulæ ad pag.* 299. *respicientia.*

[d] Genealogia Whetenallorum, & liber in Collegio Armorum distinctus, per *L.* 2. *pag.* 7.

As to *pag.* 391. of *Villare Cantianum*, mention is there made of a Grant of *Edw.* 3. *(13° Regni)* to *John Gibbon* of the profits of the Passage between Sandwich and Stonar in the Isle of Thanet, wherein the said *John* is stiled *Marmarius Regis*, the Author professes ignorance of the word, at which I cannot but wonder; for *Marmărius* (with a dash) is no other than *Marmorarius* (the Kings chief Marbler, Master Mason, or Surveyor of his Stone-works) no contemptible Office: For *Weaver (pag.* 582. of his *Funeral Monuments)* tells you, such a one was *Armiger Illustrissimi Principis Richardi Secundi, Regis* Angliæ, *&c.* It's more than supposed, the *Granté* was the chief Architect in building Quinborough Castle, which *Camden* calls *Elegantissimum & Munitissimum. Vide Insulas suas Britannicas.* See also the occasion of its Building *Vill. Cantianum, pag.* 397.

The said Author is guilty of another inadvertency *(pag.* 296.*)* in saying, Sir *William Segar* granted to this Family A Lyon rampant between three Ogresses. Now this was granted only to *Edmond Gibbon* (his Father always sealed

sealed with a Lyon rampant gardant betwéen three Scallops.) But himself assumed a new Coat out of distaste against three Ladies his Kinswomen, Daughters of *Gervase Gibbon* of the Pump. *Frances* married to Sir *Robert Points* Knight of the Bath. *Elianor* married to Sir *John Crook*: And *Grizeld* married to Sir *John Lawrence* Knight and Baronet, who lyes buried at *Chelsy* in Middlesex, in a Chapel belonging to (and re-edified by) her self, with a fair mural Monumental remembrance. The falling out was about the Will of *Edmund Gibbon*, Founder of the Free-School in *Benenden*, the next Parish to *Rolvenden* aforesaid. As for *Edmund* aforesaid, he lyes buried in the *Temple*-Church London (in the Walks or Western part) with a fair Monument against a Pillar, with a quartered Coat, that of the Scallops being placed in *primâ Quadrâ* (mention is made of him *pag.* 38. foregoing.) I will only mysteriously add, *Deus sit Susceptor meus.*

It was my hard hap to become a Member of the Heralds Office, when the Ceremony of Funerals (as accompanied with Officers of Arms) began to be in the Wane. *Gerard Leigh, fol.* 77. *B.* complains of this omission: and *Weaver, pag.* 17, 18. and elsewhere. In eleven years time I have had but five Turns: *Immemor esse queam, sed non ingratus adesse.* I cannot do less in Gratitude to those Worthy and Noble Families (whose Relations so generously conducted them to their Graves) than insert here their Obits and Deaths, wherein (Chronologer-like) I proceed according to precedency of Time, not of place, rank and degree.

The High and Mighty Prince *William* Duke of Somerset deceased *Decemb.* 12. 1671. and was buried at *Bedwin* in Wilts. His ancient Arms are exhibited *pag.* 87. with a large Gloss upon them. But for as much as *Henry* VIII. granted a most honourable Augmentation to this Illustrious Family, which they now bear in *primo loco*, I must blason that: *viz.* Sol on a Pile Mars, betwéen six Flours de Lys Jupiter, three Lyons of England: *In Scuto aureo pilam Pontis rubram, tribus Angliæ Leonibus ornatam, & sex cæruleis Liliis, utrinq; tribus, concomitatam.* Or you may say,

Palum (gradatim, versus imum) cuspidatum, &c.

Sir *Fretchvile Hollis*, Captain of His Majesties Ship the *Cambridge*, slain in a cruel Conflict against the Dutch *May* 28. 1672. (a most Couragious Knight, Son of the Honourable, Valiant and Wise Colonel *Gervase Hollis*, before recited.) He was buried in *Westminster*-Abby. See his Arms *p.* 155.

The Right Honourable *Lionel*, Earl of Middlesex, deceased *Octob.* 1674. and buried also in *Westminster*-Abby *Novemb.* 6. He bore Sol on a Pale Jupiter, three Fleurs de Lys of the first: *In Parma fulva Palum cyaneum ternis Liliis Gallicis illustratum* (by Name of *Cranfield.*)

Mary Lady *Armine* Daughter and Coheir of *Henry Talbot* Esq; (younger Son of *George* Earl of Shrewsbury) died *March* 6. 1674. and was buried at *Orton Longueville in Comit.* Hunts. She bore (*ut Dominarum viduarum moris est*) in a Lozenge Scutcheon party per Pale *Armine* and *Talbot: viz.* Ermine a Saltire ingrailed, and on a Chief Gul. a Lyon of England. Secondly, Gul. a Lyon rampant within a Bordure ingr Or. In Latine thus: *In Clypeo argenteo, muris Armenii maculis respersо, Crucem Sancti Andreæ sanguineam, ad oras in Semilunulas delineatam; summitate clypei, coloris ejusdem, & Leone Anglico adornatâ. Secundò, Scutum rubrum Leone erecto aureo, & ejusdem metalli limbo in Semilunulas operato insignitum.*

The Right Honourable *Rachel*, Countess Dowager of Bath, fourth Daughter to *Francis* late Earl of Westmorland, died *Novemb.* 11. 1680. and was buried at *Tawstock* in Devon-shire. She bore (as aforesaid) in a Lozenge Scutcheon party per Pale *Bourchier* and *Fane*. First, Luna a Cross ingrailed Mars, between four Waterbougets Saturn (the ant. Label was of late disused.) Secondly, Jupiter three left hand Gantelets appalmed Sol: *Scutum Rhombulare ab summo bipartitum, primus Semissis est argenteus, Cruce miniatâ (ad oras in Semilunulas delineatâ) inter quatuor Vteres aquarios militares, coloris fusci, interpositâ, decoratus. Secundus est cyaneus tres Chirothecas sinistras militares aureas rectas (obversis palmis) in triquetro positas, prætendens.*

The French do sometimes call a Gantlet, *Gantelet d'-Armes*,

Armes, as by Example in *Tresor Heraldique*, *p.* 406. you have *D'asure à trois Gantelets d'Armes d'Argent*. Hence take I my *Chirothecas militares*, I use not the Phrase of *Manica militaris*, or *Manica ferrea* here, though it be Latine for a Gantelet, and so frequently used, because I have fitted it for a *Manch* both in the Arms of my Lord *Wharton*, *pag.* 44. and of *Mohun* Knight of the Garter, *pag.* 130. Though I confess (*Antiqui Vestimenti, sive Togæ*) *Brachiale* would have done as well, as we use *Femoralia* for Breeches, borrowed from *Suetonius*. For indeed *Manica* (to say the truth) comes from *Manus* a Hand, and so is very proper for a Glove, though used for a Sleeve by all Latine Authors.

The French do sometimes call a Gantelet also, *Gantelet de fer*, and the Dutch Isere Handschoen, both which express an Iron Glove. Now had I said in the foregoing Arms, *Chirothecas ferreas aureas*, it had been a seeming contradiction (and such are common in all Languages) as in French, *Un Cheval ferré d'argent*, A Horse ironed or shod with Silver. A Horse-shoe in French is called, *Fer à Cheval*, or *fer de Cheval*, an Iron for a Horse; and in French Blason, *Un fer à Cheval d'or (trois fers de Cheval d'argent)* is as common as Cider in Normandy: We in English have our Brass shooing Horn, Silver Ink-horn. But the chearfullest that ever I met withal, is that of *Radulphus Cogeshal* (an ancient English Monk) quoted by *Camden* (in Suffolk.) Says he, *Contigit ut piscatores hominem sylvestrem inter retia sua comprehenderent, &c. qui tandem clam aufugit ad mare, & nunquam comparuit*: The honest Monks head ran of a Wild man. Agreeable to this is another of a School-fellow of mine, who finding in his Dictionary *refrigero* to refresh: in the similitude of a Theme, began with *Sicut Sol gratis suis radiis crescentes flores & herbas refrigerat & enutrit; Ita, &c.*

Gratus mortuis, nequeo vivis esse contrarius, ergo juxtà apposui Scutum Gentilitium Danielis Colwalli *Armigeri, Regalis Societatis jamdiu Thesaurarii fidelissimi; eidemque insignissimi Benefactoris, ut qui hujus gratiâ Museum Cimeliorum (sive rerum rariorum) magnis ipsius sumptibus fundavit.*

Cujus Historiam (non ita pridem) perquàm eleganter conscripsit Nehemiah Grew *M. D. ejusdem Societatis Comes Doctissimus. Fundatoris hujus (qui semper erga me omnimodâ usus est benevolentiâ, probis effectibus firmatâ) sic se habent Insignia:* In Solo Argenteo, tres Trabes deflexæ nigræ, quælibet quinque Anellis aureis adornatæ. *Hujus Symboli (quoad Anellos) dignitas à Sacris paginis asseritur,* Gen. 41. 42. Esth. 3. 10. & 8. 2. Cant. 5. 14. 1 Maccab. 6. 15. Luc. 15. 22. *ab Inclyto* Ashmolio *in Historia sua Ordinis Georgiani Anglicani (Cap. 1. Sect. 6.) à* Gerardo Leigh *Scriptore Heraldico (fol. 109.) necnon à libro cui Titulus,* Archaiploutos *(vulgò,* The Treasury of the Times) *pag. 690.*

Tigna autem tacitè portendunt, qualia Charitatis opera, Benevolus Generosus Gestor (quem Deus adeò rebus beavit opimis) olim (Divino movente Numine) structurus foret. Egregiam suam Munificentiam, Orphanotrophium Londinense Christo dicatum, canorâ voce resonat: nuper enim ad instar Regis (2 Sam. 24. 23.) *hanc Regiam* Edoardi *Sexti fundationem dotavit & ditavit.*

Candida parma tribus trabibus depingitur atris
Deflexis (vocitat vulgaris sermo Chevernos)
Quælibet auratis Quinis ornatur anellis.

Arg. three Cheverons Sab. each charged with five Anneletts Gold.

Usque huc corrigitur Romana Blasonia *per me,*
Verborúmq; debinc Barbara forma cadat.
Hic liber in meritum si forsitan incidet usum,
Testis ritè meæ sedulitatis erit.
Quicquid agat Zoilus, *ventura fatebitur ætas,*
Artis *quod fueram non* Clypearis *inops.*

Tertia Lux noni *mihi vitam contulit imbris*
Anno millesimo Christi, sexcentesimóq;
Vigesimo nono (præ novâ vesperis horâ)
Martyris & Caroli *quarto sub* Sole beati.

Mortis

Mortis at incertum cùm tempus, det Deus aptâ
Conditione siem; semper stans mente paratus.
Interea
Magna mihi in votis haud sunt, dent Numina tantum
Exiguum censum servem, simul integra membra;
Mens virtute fruens addatur & insuper illis.

Tutus sit Augustissimus Rex Carolus, *Sancti fœlicis Festo, prosperè natus*; Celsissimus Illustrissimus Dux Jacobus, *quem Stellam Borealem ante multos annos prædixêre Vates*; *& universa Stirps* Regia, *à Turba Fanaticâ Antimonarchicâ: Quibus Symbolum & Insigne est*, Bellua multorum Capitum, *coloris Diabolici (viz. nigri) in Campo sanguineo* (Armes pour enquerir, *ut dicimus Gallicè.) Clamor bellicus:* Iste est Hæres, trucidemus eum, & obtineamus Hæreditatem. *Genius Tutelaris, non Sanctus Georgius, S. Andreas, S. Patricius; sed* iste Draco magnus rufus *apud Apocalypsin memoratus. Dissipentur autem ut palea coram vento.* Amen.

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